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**BOYCOTT
QUARTERLY**

BOYCOTTING:

Everything You Want to Know...Sort of

THE LABOR PARTY

Finally, a Party for the Employees

WELFARE "REFORM"

Removing the Safety Net

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EDITORIAL

Whoops, There Goes Another Local Store...

My favorite local grocery store was gobbled up in October by a chain with over sixty stores. When I first arrived in Seattle eleven years ago, it was my neighborhood grocery. At the same location for 54 years, with its grand marquee, Food Giant is considered to be a Seattle landmark. Local newscasts frequently filmed the long lines at the Food Giant lottery window when the lottery jackpot was large. Food Giant served as the front line in the notorious battle between grocery workers and management in 1989. But in 1996, Food Giant has become a symbol of another battle: the battle to save local independent businesses.

When I moved to Seattle in 1985, I also opened up a checking account at Williamsburg Federal Savings. Williamsburg was a small bank with a few branches in each of three states. It provided affordable services and excellent service, and whenever I had a problem with the bank or its policies, I knew I could go to the branch manager and get results. But weakened by Reagan era bank deregulation, Williamsburg was forced to sell off its Washington state assets. My account was adopted by Washington Mutual, the self-proclaimed "friend of the family" which has been gobbling up small

and medium-sized banks up and down the West coast for the last ten years.

Indeed, Washington Mutual later consumed Sound Savings & Loan, my next small local bank, in 1991, and again I was sent looking for a new local bank. Now Washington Mutual — which has repeatedly pointed fingers with its slogan "Merge

with Washington Mutual" at such West Coast bank merger maniacs as KeyCorp, Bank of America and Wells Fargo — is being eye-balled for consumption by the insatiable appetite of East coast Nations Bank.

I mean, who is kidding whom when these huge banks — engaged in record mergers and posting record profits — whine that they have to charge us for us-

ing Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) because they are so expensive to operate? These are the same banks that are charging their customers to use *real-life* tellers because *they* are supposedly more expensive than ATMs! Meanwhile, small local banks are still not charging for *either* service. So does anyone notice the trend here: large banks charge small bank customers for using their ATMs, eroding support for the small banks, and



(see **Editorial** on page 5)

WHAT'S INSIDE

EDITORIAL	page 2	BOYCOTT FEATURES	
		The Labor Party.....	page 21
LETTER FROM THE EDITOR	page 4	Welfare "Reform".....	page 26
BQ BOOK REPORT		BOYCOTT REPORTS	
<i>Downsize This</i>	page 6	Detroit Newspapers.....	page 23
		Bridgestone/Firestone	page 25
Why Subscribe, You Ask?	page 8	Wisconsin	page 29
ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE		NEWS & UPDATES	page 31
So What Is Economic Democracy?..	page 9	Texaco	page 33
		Genetically Engineered Foods.....	page 35
OF BOYCOTTS & BOYCOTTING		Nutrasweet	page 37
One Dollar, One Vote	page 12	ONGOING BOYCOTTS	page 30
The Story of Capt. Boycott.....	page 16	PRODUCT LIST	page 37
How to Organize a Killer Boycott.	page 17	BOYCOTT RESOURCES	page 51
So You Want to List a Boycott.	page 20		

Publisher: Zachary D. Lyons
Editor: Zachary D. Lyons
Associate Editor: Richard Thorsten
Graphics Editor: Patrick Tassoni
Consulting Editor:
 Jennifer H. Pechmann
Cover Design: Art Chantry Design
Cover Illustration: Jamie Sheehan
Contributing Editors:
 AP Hamaker, Erin Murphy, Joel Goldstein, Patricia Lyons, Todd Putnam, Steven Elliot

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Letter from the Editor

Sorry This Issue Is So Late

I want to apologize for the long gap between the last issue and this one. We have added many new subscribers since the last issue, and many of you are probably wondering what has become of your subscription. Others of you who are long-time subscribers are perhaps wondering if you missed your renewal notice, as you have become accustomed to relying on *Boycott Quarterly's* dependable frequency.

First of all, I want to assure you that even though a quarter has fallen between the cracks during the time it took to generate this latest issue, your subscription will still consist of four issues. Your renewal is, and always has been, based on a particular volume and issue number, not a season. The whole season thingy on the cover is put there for our various newsstand retailers and distributors who want *BQ* to "look fresh" for their customers — you know, that marketing thing I'm always teeing off on. (I remind you, I'm *not* perfect. And I can't buck *everything* about capitalism!)

And now, the excuses... Among other things, we had to hire a new printer, let go of two of our distributors, and ditch the entire Barnes & Noble chain over the course of the last few months. And then there were the seemingly endless battles with our computer and

its prehistoric 80 megabyte hard drive. As this issue approached the presses, we finally added some much needed peripheral hardware to *BQ's* Macintosh PowerBook 165, with its circa 1992 software, upon which this glorious publication is created each

keep better track of the hundreds of boycotts we track. (He's also helping keep a firm boot to the backside of your fearless editor.) Then there's that darn website — yes, *BQ* in cyberspace, sort of — which should be up and running by the time you read this (By the way, <<http://www.speakeasy.org/boycottq/>>). Oh, and did I mention all the groovy conferences *BQ* made appearances at in the past months?

I mean, heck, *BQ* is apparently now the **ONLY** boycott publication around, and with good reason: tracking boycotts is a lot of work. So I hope you appreciate that a bit of a break was warranted as well. But with all the advances in personnel and technology during our brief hiatus, we should be able to put out *BQ* much more efficiently

now, make it better in the process, and still maintain our health and sanity all at the same time.

So, again I apologize, and I thank you for your patience. I look forward to a wonderful 1997 with *four* issues of *Boycott Quarterly*, even if my brother, Dana, insists on distracting me from it with his wacky hit song, "Cows with Guns", which, by the way, was the source of last issue's wonderful cover. Hi, mom!

One Dollar, One Vote! — ZDL



quarter. (Needless to say, if you are upgrading your Macintosh system, and have stuff you want to donate to us, let us know. And we're not completely allergic to PC's either. Beggars can't be choosers, and besides, our editor Joel insists they are better than Macs. But then again, whose name is at the top of the list, anyway?!) Also, we've been joined by a wonderful Texan named Rich Thorsten, who's helping to get all the files here organized so we can

(Editorial continued from page 2)

solidifying the large banks' monopoly over banking services?

And then, their Wal•Marts and the Barnes & Nobles, driving one local hardware and bookstore after another out of business, with no commitments to the communities they move into. I witnessed a handful of local bookstores close up shop with the arrival of Barnes & Noble this past summer in Seattle's North end. These local stores used to cater to the specific needs of their clientele, including selling alternative periodicals like *Boycott Quarterly*. These small stores understood what their customers wanted, they understood the vulnerability of the small press, which they treated with respect. But Barnes & Noble does not appear to understand or care about the alternative press. From where I sit, they just want titles like *BQ* on their shelves in order to draw customers away from the local stores, if only for a month or two, because that's all the time it takes to drive a small independent store out of business for good.

Barnes & Noble has driven countless local bookstores out of business. They have driven out of business countless alternative periodicals (because of the dismally low sales percentage their stores maintain compared to local stores, and because they have forced their distributor of alternatives into

a position where it is unable to pay alternative publishers). And now it appears Barnes & Noble may be in the process of driving the once dependable and trustworthy alternative press distributor Fine Print into bankruptcy, taking countless more small publishers with it.

After much of soul searching, and months of pleading with Fine Print to stop doing business with Barnes & Noble — for the publishers' sakes and their own — *BQ* finally stopped doing business with them both. It is my feeling that, in spite of the fact that the people shopping at Barnes & Noble somehow *needed* to have access to *BQ* and the like, the store chain posed enough of a threat to *BQ*, our colleagues, our distributor, and our reliable base of independent retailers, that any exposure gained from being in Barnes & Noble was rendered irrelevant.

The justification that somehow any of us were preaching beyond the choir is the rationalization of a junkie who has bought into, and become hooked on, the smoke and mirrors of corporate thinking. Quite simply, how can we believe we are convincing people why Barnes & Noble is so problematic when we are simultaneously endorsing their name with our very presence, and in the process helping them eliminate the local stores?

Finally, who does Starbucks think it's kidding when it

claims it should be allowed to open a store in a small town in Westchester County, New York, north of New York City, which so far has kept other national chains out? It is irrelevant that Starbucks can produce numbers showing that "many people would support having Starbucks there." Starbucks claims that its coffee shop would not adversely affect local businesses, and would not open the door for other chains like McDonalds and KFC to move in. But the very attitude that leads Starbucks to even *consider* arguing the point with the town underscores that the company *does not* respect the wishes and vision of the community, and only wants to expand its marketshare for the benefit of its shareholders.

The bottom line is that we — you and I — are responsible for either defending the businesses of our neighbors or else condoning the reckless growth of these huge corporations at the expense of our neighbors. And when all of your neighbors' small businesses are out of business, who will be left to defend *your* business?

Remember, One Dollar, One Vote! —ZDL

Subscribers
Save Resources

See Page 51

BQ BOOK REPORT

Michael Moore's *Downsize This!* Tackling Issues With Humor

by Fred Renfro

The perennial frustration of progressive political organizers and activists is figuring out how to get their message to "the people" (the ones who figure in sentences like, "If people only knew..."). Since the rich and corporate people own the networks, the presses, the billboards, the studios, the theaters and every-

meeting, progressive forum or discussion, and found it peopled by the usual suspects, the already converted, the long-suffering faithful? Have you ever wondered what the effect would be if the standing-room-only crowds that show up to hear Noam Chomsky or Ralph Nader were composed of randomly selected voters rather than the loyal left, if the rest of the population could hear what the faithful hear?

there are a number of wits in print who are doing important work — making people wonder if they're getting the straight scoop from GE, Westinghouse and Disney. People like Molly Ivins, Jim Hightower and Michael Moore. Because they are funny, they have attentive audiences. And these audiences include people who would not otherwise trouble themselves to pay attention to the substance of Molly, Jim and Michael's views, were these shorn of their humor.

Michael Moore's new book, Downsize This!: Random Thoughts from an Unarmed American, is a fine example of truth-as-humor-as-consciousness-raiser.

Here's an example of what I mean: Jeff Cohen and Norman Solomon put together a serious, carefully researched, point-by-point refutation of one of the Right's famous big-mouths, entitled *The Way things aren't: Rush Limbaugh's Reign of Error*. It's in most libraries (next to the five or six copies of Rush's book) but you didn't hear much about it outside the "alternative" media. Al Franken also put out a book, called *Rush Limbaugh is a Big Fat Idiot*, which, while considerably less fact-bound than Cohen and Solomon's work, also examined the proposition that what Rush is saying ain't quite so. Only Franken's book spent time on the New York Times Bestseller List. Such is the power of humor.

thing else, they have no such difficulty and, as you've probably noticed, *their* message seems to get through pretty clearly. The Internet, the great white hope of the nineties, helps some, but it's mostly accessible to the already privileged. Progressive postings are less likely to open the eyes of the uninformed than they are to supplement the grumblings of the long since convinced — another sermon to the choir.

This access problem accounts for the often heard and not entirely unjustified criticism that "the left" occupies itself with an essentially internal dialogue. How often have you gone to one or another rally,

How *DO* you get the word out?

Well, one effective way is to amuse them. You take the same information that the stern stalwarts of the lecture circuit provide — about how corporate greed, corporate crime, and corporate welfare are extracting trillions from the pockets of working people and installing it in the bank accounts of the Fortune 500 — but you put it in terms that resemble a standup comedy routine rather than a seminar in advanced economics.

On the opposite end of the political spectrum from, say, William Safire (the man whose rapier mind gave birth to the formulation "nattering nabobs of negativism"),

Michael Moore's new book, *Downsize This!: Random Thoughts from an Unarmed American*, is a fine example of truth-as-humor-as-consciousness-raiser. That "regular guy" tone that characterized *Roger and Me*, his documentary on GM's rape of Flint, Michigan, suffuses this collection of musings on topics from welfare, labor unions and campaign finance reform to Hillary, O.J. and G. Gordon Liddy.

Many of these essays start with diatribes you might have heard from other "angry white men." But just as you're settling into the folksy tone, Moore makes an observation that turns the conventional view on its ear. Take his chapter "Big Welfare Mamas," which opens with all too familiar sentiments and then stands them on their head:

"I hate welfare mothers. Lazy, shiftless, always trying to get something for nothing. They expect the rest of us to take care of them instead of getting off their collective ass and taking care of themselves.

Always looking for a handout, they simply expect us average, hardworking, decent taxpayers to underwrite their illicit behavior as they churn 'em out, one after the other. How long are we going to tolerate Big Business acting this way?" Moore goes on to detail the price we pay for those on the corporate dole and compares it to the cost of our miserly programs for the poor. It's a familiar litany to many — \$1.6 million in federal funds to McDonalds corporation to help with that poor company's efforts to market

Chicken McNuggets in Singapore; \$215 million in accelerated depreciation tax credits to the destitute Westinghouse corporation, the same year that it eliminated 24,700 jobs; or Exxon claiming \$300 million in tax deductions on the settlement it paid for filling Prince William Sound with crude.

Since the welfare we're supposed to think of when we hear the word amounts to about \$50 billion a year, and the corporate welfare (which we're not supposed to think of at

all) weighs in at about \$170 billion a year, Moore thinks the reader might be interested in a look at some *real* welfare queens. Meet Daniel Tellep of Lockheed Martin which has collected \$1 billion to cover the cost of plant shutdowns and relocations, \$330 million for acquiring a GE defense subsidiary, and \$20,194 for golf balls for their executives (your tax dollars at play!). Moore also introduces us to Dwayne Andreas of Archer Daniels Midland (Supermarket to the Republicrats), Helmut Werner of Mercedes Benz who promised 1,500 assembly line jobs

union leader these days? These guys are the most pathetic bunch of losers I've seen since my ninth-grade remedial metal shop class. I am convinced that, hundreds of years from now, when anthropologists dig up the remnants of our culture and study our behavior, they will not be able to figure out why most of the leaders of our major labor unions rolled over and let the company bosses destroy the lives of their members."

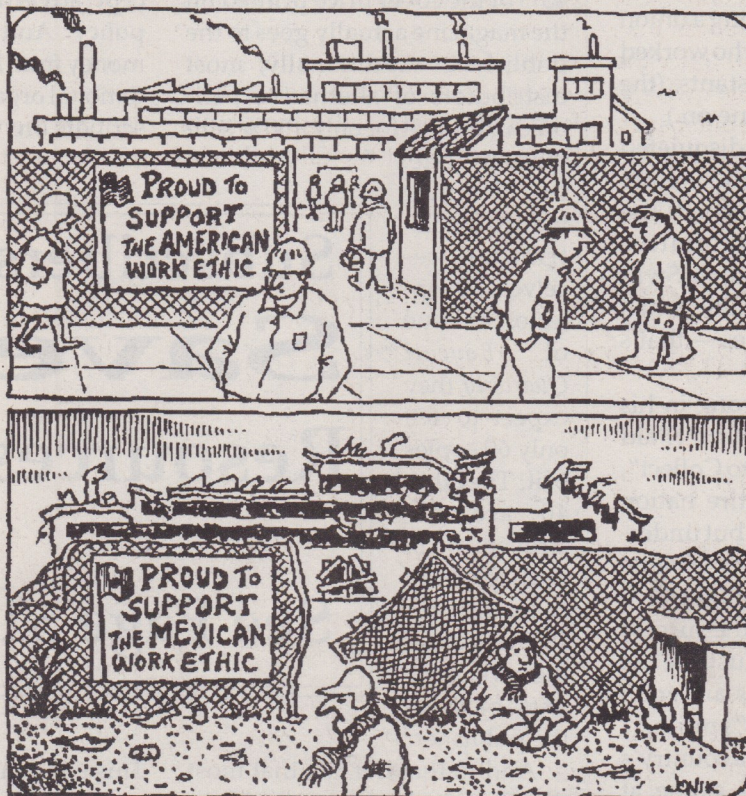
As he justifies these characterizations with data, you find yourself wondering how Moore manages to

keep his sense of humor. UAW president Owen Bieber signed an "attrition agreement" with GM in 1987, which allowed the company to replace every two people who die, retire or quit, with just one new worker. "Bieber decided it was better to decrease the membership of his union and then have the remaining members working faster, harder and longer than ever before. The year he agreed to this, GM was already making a profit of \$3.6 billion."

Moore's examination of the prison

industry is in the form of a prospectus for and Initial Public Offering for "Mike's Penal Systems, Inc.". The smile this little bit of satire evokes fades some when you read the quote in the margin: "We have a captive labor force, a group of men who are dedicated, who want to work. That makes the whole business profitable." This is attributed to Bob Tessler, owner of a company that contracts for prison labor.

Moore's scheme for sending garbage to Orange County, California



in Alabama at a cost to the taxpayer of better than \$170,000 per job, and a couple of other undesirable welfare mamas.

Moore is (or was) a working guy, and his analyses generally follow the interests of working people, or people who would be working if they had the opportunity. In his zeal for that constituency he devotes a chapter to the question: "Why are Union Leaders so F#!@ing Stupid?"

"Can you think of a more embarrassing sight than what passes for a

to help them with their enormous debt, which they couldn't get the rest of us to pay for, is a splendid idea. (Moore even includes an address and instructions for sending them your donation.) He makes a pretty good case for Steve Forbes being an alien and comes clean about his love for Hillary Clinton. But he's at his best asking reasonable questions of unreasonable people, as he did in *Roger and Me*. In his chapter "Why Doesn't GM Sell Crack" he recounts conversations he had with various "suits" about business, profit and morality. In the chapter on union leaders, he recounts the near impossibility of getting a union to represent the women who worked with him as research assistants. (the Teamsters finally took one on.)

Some may be a little disquieted by the broad satire in the chapter entitled "How to Conduct the Rodney King Commemorative Riot", but then again, Jonathan Swift made people uncomfortable when he suggested eating babies — that's the point.

He does go badly wrong in his chapter, "Germany Still Hasn't Paid for Its Sins - and I Intend to Collect", not only bashing an entire nation fifty years on for the war, but undercutting his message about the value of strong unions. Moore might have used his statistics about the success of German workers to illustrate the thesis that strong unions are good for workers and a "spoiled" workforce doesn't wreck a country's GDP, instead of pointing, agape, at the injustice of this success befalling the children and grandchildren of Nazis.

Still, the book is as entertaining a discussion of the issues that normally get your blood boiling as you're likely to come across, and it may, because of its humor and deliberate plebianism, actually help get the word out to some of those people who think Rush is Right.

Fred Renfro is a regular contributor to Boycott Quarterly, and he voted for Ralph Nader. ✓\$

WHY SUBSCRIBE, YOU ASK?

Subscribers save resources while they support the ongoing work of alternative publications such as *Boycott Quarterly*. While many readers believe that newsstand purchases are very supportive, they do not realize that only 45% of the cover price printed on the magazine actually goes to the publisher. Additionally, most distributors of alternative periodicals budget for only a 60% 'sell-through' rate.

In other words, if a distributor receives 100 copies of an issue of *Boycott Quarterly*, they expect to sell only 60 copies of it. The other 40 are destroyed. So in reality, only some 27% (or 60% of 45%) of the cover price gets back to the publisher.

Add to that the fact that most distributors do not pay publishers of quarterly magazines until at least 150 days have passed since they received the issue — after their retail clients have paid them for what they have sold — and you can see how difficult it can be in the small magazine business to make ends meet.

Of course, publications like *Time* magazine, which are full of advertisements for cars and cigarettes, have usually paid all their bills in advance of publication with ad revenue. Newsstand sales

to them are gravy, and newsstand distribution is generally used as a means of bolstering circulation numbers to further increase ad revenues, or merely as a means of self promotion through visibility.

Boycott Quarterly does not accept advertising as a matter of policy. And we do not seek grant money from large, non-profit foundational organizations. Thus, subscribers are vital to our existence.

Subscribers provide a stable, up-front financial base upon which to build new issues of our magazine, and subscription numbers are far more stable than distributor numbers. We know exactly how many copies of each issue to print for our subscribers.

Subscribers
Save
Resources

See Page 51

This eliminates waste — waste of money (printing and shipping unused copies), and waste of paper and ink.

If you purchase *Boycott Quarterly* at a newsstand on a regular basis, please subscribe. Let your quest to be a Responsible Consumer begin with taking responsibility for the continued existence of your information source: *Boycott Quarterly*. Our readers pay for our expenses, not advertisers or foundation grants.

Thanks in advance for your continued support. ✓\$

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY FEATURE

So What IS Economic Democracy, Anyway?

by Zachary D. Lyons

The term Economic Democracy is used liberally in *Boycott Quarterly* — even appearing in the name Center for Economic Democracy. So what exactly is Economic Democracy? It seems appropriate to revisit that question in this issue, which addresses so many basics of boycotting.

Put in its most simple terms, Economic Democracy means an economy which represents, includes, and sustains all those encompassed by it. As I often like to summate, Economic Democracy means a just, sustainable, democratic and cooperative economy. It is the process of building an economy which contributes to our communities and nourishes all of us instead of the vacuum-like economics of multi-national corporations, which suck the resources — the very lifeblood — out of our communities and funnel that wealth into the hands of nameless, faceless shareholders thousands of miles away.

Two slogans which cut to the heart of what Economic Democracy is all about are: "One Dollar, One Vote" and "Think Globally, Eat Locally". One Dollar, One Vote illustrates the power of every scrap of currency we use to purchase the various products we choose to consume every day. Literally, when

you spend a dollar on a product — any product — you are voting for the way the producer of that product does business. Like it or not, you are both endorsing and financing that company's activities and agenda, whether or not you have any idea what they are.

One Dollar, One Vote is an empowering slogan. Recognizing and accepting that you are responsible for the result of your purchases means you can actively direct where your consumer dollars are going.

you would be doing those values a disservice by patronizing that business. And by redirecting your dollars to another business which shares your values, you help to ensure the continued presence of those values in your economy.

Of course, there are as many sets of personal human values on this planet as there are human beings, which is why I encourage *everyone* to vote with their dollars, no matter what their values. That way our economy will reflect our diversity,

not just one group's or one generation's particular 'political correctness'.

Many times I am asked by reporters, "well, if one dollar is one vote, then companies like Disney and McDonalds have an awful lot of votes, so what do you say to that?" The answer is quite simple: Disney and McDonalds have many economic votes for one reason and one reason only — we gave them those votes. Corporations do not become rich in any miraculous way. We make them rich by our own consumer behavior.

And therefore we have the power to dethrone them.

Think Globally, Eat Locally, in fact, is the slogan which underscores this whole issue of corporate economic power. It is very important, if you wish your values to be represented and respected, to be conscious of the rest of the planet. The



You can use them to support businesses with which you share values, and you can withhold them from businesses with which you are at odds. There does not need to be a boycott of a company for you to withhold your consumer dollars from it. If the company's actions are at odds with your personal values,

reason is simple, and it goes back to the whole issue of Disney and McDonalds having more dollars to vote with than you or I. When you selfishly or ignorantly neglect the needs of others whose lives you affect with your daily purchases, that behavior not only destabilizes their lives, but will ultimately lead to the destabilization of your own life. In a world of consumers devoid of values, the corporations win every time. If you only look as far as the immediate conveniences of products, without considering the impact of your purchases, you are buying into the corporate attitude of expediency for the sake of mere profit, and no

local family-owned bookstore across the country from you. When you resist the spread a Borders, a Wal•Mart and an Office Depot in your city, and you combine that with the efforts of others resisting in their cities, local stores survive and corporations retreat. Furthermore, when you spend that little bit extra to buy a book from the family-owned store, you are paying for a living-wage job held by a person who likely has dedicated a lifetime to selling books, rather than supported a minimum-wage disposable job in the "service industry". In the process, you maintain that person's standard of living so that they may in turn

tively bargain for a living wage. And, if you do not protect the ability of your neighbors to earn a living wage, they may not be able to protect yours.

So I repeat: Think Globally, Eat Locally! Support your local Economic Democracy.

Consider local currencies. They are only valid in your community, thus forcing the wealth of your community to stay in your community. If Wal•Mart wants a piece of that action, it can choose to accept local currencies at its stores. (Of course, Wal•Mart will then have to reinvest that currency back into the local community, because the currency will not have value anywhere else, thus blocking Wal•Mart from hauling the money away to its shareholders.) In Ithaca, New York, their Ithaca Hours have led to a booming local economy where laborers paid with local currency actually are earning more than their minimum wage counterparts who are paid with Federal green-backs.

Shop at your local farmers' market. Cut out the middleman from your food. It will be fresher, safer, healthier, tastier, and when an earthquake in California or a hurricane in Florida wipes out crops or shipping routes, your community will still have food, because you helped your local farmers survive. In Olympia, Washington, the farmers' market has been so successful at encouraging new local farms to crop up that it just moved to a new facility three times the size of its old one.

Support local community newspapers, radio and television. You will actually have news brought to you by media outlets committed to your community and not beholden to corporate advertising revenues. Here in North Seattle, we have a paper called the *Seattle Press* which covers the many issues of import to my neighbors and my community, without merely reporting on endless acts of violence and corporate mergers. This local paper involves its readers instead of making them feel helpless and afraid. These pa-

There are as many sets of personal human values on this planet as there are human beings, which is why I encourage everyone to vote with their dollars, no matter what their values.

more. In the end, the Disney's and McDonalds's of the world gain from our own neglect of each others' values. After all, they are in the business of making money, not maintaining values.

On the other hand, if we are conscious of our various neighbors far and near — if we Think Globally — then we begin not only to care for each other afar, but we begin to look more closely at our own local economies. And the neat thing about our local economies is that they contain the kind of businesses which have faces behind them — accountable faces. We know whose job we are saving, whose values we are endorsing, what agenda we are supporting. We know how our food is grown. We know that our money is remaining in our local economy.

Think Globally, Eat Locally means supporting that local job at your local family-owned bookstore in order to protect a local job at a

pay a little bit extra for supplies at your local family-owned office supply business, instead of going to an Office Depot, thus helping to protect your standard of living.

There is no such thing as a free lunch, and there is no such thing as a cheap lunch at a corporate luncheonette. Maybe at a local luncheonette, where the owners forego huge bonuses and stock options and profits in order to provide their local clientele a good, affordable meal. But the cheap frozen vegetables from Green Giant are cheap because Green Giant replaced living-wage union jobs in California with cheap Mexican labor south of the border. And Levi's are affordable because they are made with cheap labor in the Dominican Republic instead of by the Latino women who lost their living wages in San Antonio. And a pizza at Round Table is so cheap because their workers are not able to join the HERE union and collec-

pers, along with community radio stations, cable access television stations, and alternative periodicals like *Boycott Quarterly* give us information we can use, while also giving us a voice.

Get your staple groceries from your local grocery cooperative. Cooperatives have missions requiring them to be democratic and responsive to their community's needs, and the members of cooperatives actually own them. This means that cooperatives carry products that you really want, made by companies whose values you support, instead of the product lines foisted upon commercial grocery stores through exclusive contract agreements over shelf space with mega-corporations like Nestlé, Philip Morris, RJ Reynolds and Kellogg's. And cooperatives tend to carry alternative products, like: products with less packaging; organically grown foods; dairy without rBGH; and naturally and more humanely raised eggs and meats. In fact, one cooperative, Honest Weight, in Albany, New York, recently bucked the trend followed by so many corporate stores, and when it relocated to a bigger building, it refused to bow to pressures to move out of its inner-city neighborhood. Thus it continues to serve both suburbanite health-food junkies and inner-city poor people looking for affordable and healthy food.

By-pass the wholespending thing altogether: go to a Barter Faire. Trade stuff. Bring what you produce and trade it for stuff that other people produce. What is great about this is that you actually find yourself valuing your labor and the labor of others more equally. While cash may be hard to come by, we have our particular stuff, and others who also lack cash want our stuff. So just your trade your stuff for theirs. After all, currency was created as a means to facilitate bartering in the first place, but the power-hungry figured out how they could regulate it while empowering themselves in the process. Bartering cuts them out

of the loop. I take my magazines with me to the Barter Faire in Washington's Okanagon country, and it is very empowering for me to see how people identify my labor as equal to theirs when they eagerly trade the fruits of their labor for the fruits of mine.

There is much more to Economic Democracy than I have brushed upon here. *Boycott Quarterly* will continue to cover the various other aspects of Economic Democracy alongside of the boycotts we cover. We want to empower you to help build the foundation of a new just, sustainable, democratic and cooperative economy. ✓\$

(Labor Party from page 24)

had played a key role in making the program's healthcare plank a strong one, proposed adding a line to that plank endorsing women's right to "safe, legal abortion." Several union delegations, including FLOC and the Bakers Union, were deeply opposed to such an explicit statement.

Once again, the mikes developed lines. Proponents of the amendment argued that, with women's right to choose under direct attack in this country, the Labor Party could not back away from an explicit defense of abortion rights. They argued that the Labor Party might turn away allies in the women's movement by calling only for "full reproductive services."

Defenders of the original wording argued that the platform was already pro-choice, and that a blunt pro-abortion statement in it would make it hard for them to win support in their local unions or communities. "I want people who are both for and against abortion to be in this labor party, don't you?" asked delegate Jane Slaughter. "When you win a debate, you don't have to rub people's noses in it."

After a little more debate, the issue went to a vote, and the amendment was defeated.

"The CNA delegates were disappointed — we all get disappointed when we don't get something that's near and dear to us," says CNA's Rose Ann DeMoro. "Our position on abortion is not as bold as what we wanted or needed. But I think people were heard, people respected each others' opinions, we all learned from it, and we can build on what we have. It's not like we have an anti-choice position. And when you look at the magnitude of what was adopted..."

"If we were able to advance that agenda," continued DeMoro, "women would occupy a whole different place in this country, socially and politically. What the CNA delegates saw here was the potential of working in the Labor Party to build a genuine social movement to reclaim the country for working people. So how in the world could you not rise above that particular difference? All of our folks are sky-high coming from the convention. Okay, they didn't win on that issue — they moved on!"

The abortion debate was the last prolonged exchange the delegates had. After a few more discussions, delegates moved to adopt the program in its entirety. The motion succeeded, and the delegates rose to their feet. Says DeMoro: "People came to build something. And we did."

The Labor Party Press is the official newspaper of the new Labor Party of the United States. For more information, or to join the Labor Party, write: The Labor Party, PO Box 53177, Washington, DC 20009, USA. Annual membership is US\$20. Phone: (202) 234-5190, e-mail: <Ipa@labornet.org>. Reprinted with permission. Adapted for BQ. ✓\$

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OF BOYCOTTS & BOYCOTTING

One Dollar, One Vote!

[Editor's note:] What follows is a series of articles about boycotting in general. They include a look at the history of boycotting, information about organizing a boycott, and various pieces on how to get boycott information listed in *Boycott Quarterly*.

The articles are reprinted from alternative periodicals, as well as from the new *Boycott Quarterly* informational Web site. While it is our intent that these articles serve as a good foundation upon which to build a better understanding of boycotts, they are also offered as examples of the excellent coverage boycotting can receive from the alternative press. (I say this in light of the various lengthy interviews I have given to mainstream, commercial media outlets in the wake of the Texaco boycott, from which the interviewers and their editors each culled, at most, one sentence to use in their stories.)

The sources of these articles should be noted upfront in order to clarify the audience to whom the articles were written. In the case of the piece by Susan M. Brooks, the article was written for school-aged girls in the newsletter *The REAL Girls Paper*. The two articles by Jeffrey Lott originally appeared in a collegiate alumni magazine in August of 1993, and have been updated for passage of time. The other short pieces are examples of the kind of information you will find on the new *Boycott Quarterly* Web site (address: <http://www.speakeasy.org/boycottq/>).

As you read on, please keep in mind that the Brooks and Lott articles were originally written for different audiences than *BQ*'s. We hope you enjoy these slightly different perspectives. ✓\$

by Jeffrey Lott

It all started with the Boston Tea Party. "Don't like the tea tax?" said the Sons of Liberty. "Then don't drink the tea!" In ports from South Carolina to Massachusetts, the East India Company's tea was refused and its agents ostracized. And when British authorities tried to force the issue in late 1773, more than 90,000 pounds of tea was dumped into Boston Harbor. It sent a message that sparked a revolution.

Americans are still sending messages. The East India Company may have been replaced by Nestlé, General Electric, or Du Pont and the tea tax by an infant formula controversy, a nuclear weapons program, or the manufacture of chlorofluorocarbons, but 220 years after the Tea Party, boycotts are booming.

No one is more pleased by this than Zachary Lyons, creator of *The Boycott Monthly* and *Boycott Quarterly*, two publications devoted to spreading the gospel of "one dollar, one vote." Lyons thinks that consumers express their personal values whenever they decide what to purchase, and his publications are designed to help them make those decisions.

"Whenever you spend money on a product," says Lyons, "you are in fact voting for the business practices of the producer of that product. Once people become aware of this, it puts a responsibility on their shoulders." He compares boycotts to the Quaker principle of bearing witness: "If you witness an injustice, you have the responsibility to do something to right that injustice."

The Boycott Monthly, a broadsheet

[which is no longer in print] that was reproduced in more than 60 food co-op newsletters nationwide, carried an in-depth examination of a single boycott in each issue. Lyons presented the position of the organization calling the boycott, then interviewed company spokespersons to get the other side of the story: "I give companies the opportunity to say, 'But we're not doing those things.' Or 'We're doing those things, but we don't think there's a problem, and here's why.' I leave it up to the individual consumer to decide, based on his or her own values, whether to join the boycott."

Lyons, who lives in Seattle, Washington, launched the *Monthly* in 1991 and the *Quarterly* in 1993. He's been an activist since his Swarthmore College days, when he was a media coordinator for the movement to get the College to divest from South Africa. Since then he's been involved with the Washington Public Interest Research Group, Greenpeace, and another boycott publication, the *National Boycott News* [which is also no longer in print] in Seattle.

Boycott Quarterly, which contains more extensive articles and listings than the *Monthly* did, is aimed directly at the informed consumer. The inaugural issue named as boycott targets more than 800 brandname consumer products made by 70-plus manufacturers.

Lyons sees the burgeoning boycott movement as a prime example of "economic democracy." He's started a one-man think tank called the Center for Economic Democracy to research and publicize not only boycotts, but also other ways "to make our economy more responsive to consumers' values." To this end he favors grocery cooperatives, community sustained agriculture,

farmers' markets, socially responsible investing, even alternatives to currency. But boycotts are his main stock-in-trade.

Not all of the boycotts listed by Lyons are called by liberals, either. In 1988 the Noxell and Estée Lauder cosmetic companies contributed to anti-handgun campaigns in Maryland and California, and the *Boycott Quarterly* has publicized a boycott called against them by the pro-gun Second Amendment Foundation. As long as a boycott meets his minimum criteria Lyons will list it — even if he personally disagrees with its purpose. "It's not a journal for the politically correct," he says. "Boycotts can come from anywhere along the social and political spectrum."

Before Lyons will list a boycott in his publication, he requires that the organization calling it provide a history of the problem, specific allegations against the target company, and specific demands that, if met, will lead to the lifting of the boycott. He always publishes the name and address of both the boycotting group and the target company so consumers may contact either for further information.

When he writes an article about a boycott, he sends the target company copies of all the allegations against it and invites — sometimes by registered letter — a response. Most companies do respond, and Lyons has on occasion refused to list a boycott because the company convinced him that the charges were unfounded. But mostly, he says, "I just present both sides and let people figure it out for themselves."

Do boycotts work? Absolutely,

says Lyons. He points to the recent sale by General Electric of its nuclear weapons business. A boycott of GE was called in 1986 by INFACT, the Boston-based group that had successfully pressured the Nestlé Company and others into agreeing to restrictions on the marketing of infant formula in developing countries. (Nestlé has returned to the boycott list because several groups charge it has not followed the World

those divisions, they sold them. They decided to cut their losses."

Is this just wishful thinking? Maybe not. Boycotts "can be successful without being effective," says business economist N. Craig Smith, author of a comprehensive study of what he calls "ethical purchasing behavior." Smith writes that even symbolic boycotts "are sometimes successful because of their impact on corporate image, morale, and in

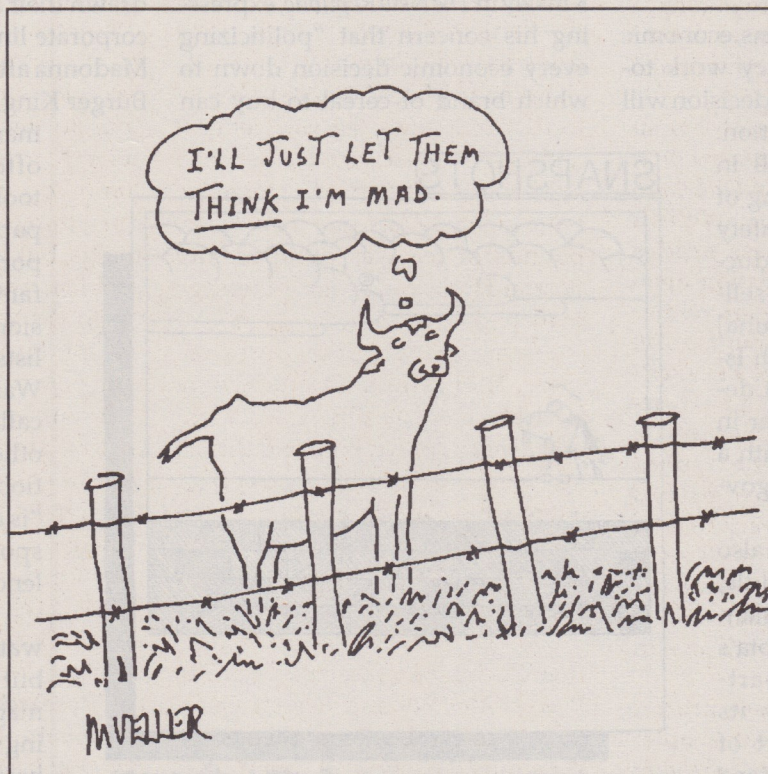
distracting corporate attention." Corporations are subject to social control not just through the workings of the marketplace, but through moral obligation, says Smith.

He also argues that ethical purchase behavior is a logical and essential part of capitalism. Consumer sovereignty, which he calls the "rationale for capitalism," drives economic decision-making in a market economy. And, says Smith, consumers don't merely choose on the basis of price and quality. They often make decisions based on ethical

considerations, and these decisions can be influenced by information provided by pressure groups.

Zach Lyons sees his mission as providing that information. To him, boycotts are an extension of the democratic process. "People don't think that the [political] system is addressing their needs," he says, "so they decide to take the direct approach. Large corporations are major players in the political process, so why not take the fight directly to them? Politicians stay in office with money and votes, but corporations stay in business only with money."

But is "one dollar, one vote" truly



Health Organization's code, which it agreed to in 1984.)

"The GE action was probably the largest boycott the world has ever seen," exults Lyons. "Petitions were signed by thousands of people worldwide. Hundreds of organizations and religious groups joined the boycott, and it led to the loss of sales of medical equipment in the tens of millions of dollars."

But a GE spokesman said that the boycott "didn't have anything to do with the sale," calling the decision "strictly business." Lyons counters that although GE's action may have been prompted by the end of the Cold War, "they didn't just close

democratic? Won't people with more dollars get more votes in an "economic democracy"? Lyons says, "Yes, that's the way it is now. But when you add up all the people who don't have a lot of money, they can have a significant impact on the few who do. If the average person doesn't like the way corporations and the rich use their money, then he or she can stop giving them so much of it. Even people on welfare or food stamps can choose how to spend their money."

Sometimes, says Lyons, economic and political democracy work together and a corporate decision will actually lead to legislation. "You didn't see a bill in Congress about labeling of tuna cans for dolphin safety until after Heinz [producers of StarKist, the best-selling brand of canned tuna] had agreed to the Earth Island Institute's boycott demands. A major player in the industry settled with a boycotter, which led to government action."

But corporations can also get caught in the middle, especially with their philanthropy. In 1990 Minnesota's Dayton-Hudson department store withdrew its long-standing support of Planned Parenthood after a boycott threat from the Christian Action Council, an anti-abortion group. But the company then found itself the target of an even stronger counterboycott by abortion rights advocates. Hundreds of shoppers closed their charge accounts or canceled orders at the store, and Dayton-Hudson finally restored funding for Planned Parenthood.

San Francisco-based Levi Strauss found itself in a similar position when it withdrew support for the Boy Scouts of America because of that organization's ban on homosexuals. Gay rights groups applauded the action, but the Christian right was outraged. Zach Lyons

sees it as a perfect example of the consumer's right to choose: "If you have a problem with Levi Strauss' actions, don't buy their products. If you agree with Levi's actions, you'll probably also support the boycott of the United Way, the single largest funding source for the Boy Scouts."

The politicization of the marketplace worries some observers. "Boycotts are powerful tools in the hands of noisy minorities," wrote Michael Kinsley in *The New Republic*, expressing his concern that "politicizing every economic decision down to which brand of cereal to buy can

lion. An essay in *Business Week* sharply criticized the company's actions, asking, "Is it up to advertisers to judge whether all other ads are acceptable?"

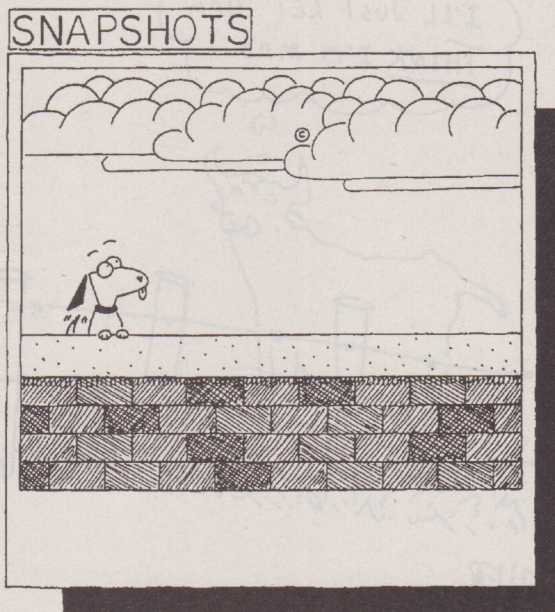
The role of advertisers also comes into question when the content of TV programs is challenged. The Rev. Donald Wildmon's American Family Association has called numerous boycotts of companies that sponsor shows the group finds objectionable, and a number have withdrawn their ads. Pepsi dropped its corporate link with rock video star Madonna after a boycott threat, and Burger King, a major advertiser on

many shows considered offensive by Wildmon, took out full-page newspaper ads pledging to support "traditional American family values on television." *Boycott Quarterly* lists an ongoing boycott of Warner Lambert products called by CLea-TV, another Wildmon organization, because the company "is and has been a leading sponsor of TV sex, violence, and profanity."

Censorship, cry the watchdogs of free speech, but Wildmon told *Time* magazine, "I'm not infringing on anybody's rights. I have as much right as any other individual... to try to

shape society." And his American Family Association is just one of hundreds of pressure groups that have sprung up in the past 20 years — all trying to shape society. Many are large, but you don't need a fancy office in Washington to start a boycott.

"It doesn't take a big organization to make a boycott work," says Zach Lyons. "A group of 15 or 20 high school students from West Milford, N.J., galvanized the boycott of McDonald's over polystyrene packaging. They created a character called Ronald McToxic for an Earth Day demonstration in New York, and they became the straw



gum up the gears of commerce, poison social relations, reduce toleration, and generally strain the national sense of humor."

It can also lead to corporate backlash. In 1990 Boston's WHDH-TV ran a 30-second paid ad that urged viewers to boycott Folgers coffee because it contained beans grown in El Salvador. The ad, produced by the peace group Neighbor to Neighbor and starring actor Ed Asner, showed blood seeping from an overturned coffee mug. In retaliation, Procter & Gamble pulled from the station not only its Folgers ads but also ads for all of its other products — a potential loss of nearly \$1 mil-

that broke Ronald McDonald's back. In another case, a small group of environmentalists has taken on giant Mellon Bank because of the way the bank, as trustee for an estate, has managed a wildlife sanctuary in upstate New York."

Companies often complain that these groups lack status, but, says Lyons, "You don't have to be a super-group like Greenpeace or People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals to have credibility. The materials people send me speak for themselves. If they've done their homework, it can be very compelling. We have a society that believes that if you don't get mentioned a lot on the national news, you somehow lack credibility. I don't agree."

Another concern about boycotts is that they can hurt innocent workers. What about the truck driver who delivers Budweiser beer? If he loses his job because of a boycott, is that fair? Lyons says he hates to be callous about it, but "whether you are a truck driver for Budweiser or a member of the Busch family, you are still profiting from the business practices of Anheuser-Busch, and you need to be held accountable for that. I know that's going to upset people, but they want to hold me accountable for what I do, so why shouldn't I hold them accountable too? Where do we draw the line?"

Where indeed? Even if boycotts do work, aren't there tactics that are inappropriate? Kinsley of *The New Republic* suggests several rules that might civilize the boycott boom:

- Don't use a boycott to deny other

people their rights. Economic pressure is inappropriate when it leads to censorship or punishes political decisions made in a democratic manner, such as the boycott of Arizona after its citizens voted against a holiday in honor of Martin Luther King Jr. "The purpose of the holiday is to honor a great man. But you shouldn't try to ram honor down people's throats," says Kinsley.

- "A boycott is more compelling if it is aimed at the item that actually causes the offense." Kinsley probably wouldn't have agreed with the boycott of Seagram products, called because Seagram owned a significant share of Du Pont, which still produces ozone-destroying CFCs.

- Target the "real nemesis" by making a distinction between primary and secondary boycotts: "A refusal to wear a fur coat is a primary boycott. A refusal to shop in a department store that sells fur coats is a secondary boycott. A refusal to buy a newspaper that runs ads from a department store that sells fur coats is too much, too much."

- "A boycott shouldn't be a shake-down. The more selfless its goal, the more appealing it will be." He criticizes the 1990 Operation PUSH boycott of Nike shoes because although the stated purpose was to protest the advertising of \$125 sneakers to poor ghetto kids, the demands also included hiring a black advertising agency and putting blacks on the Nike board.

Zach Lyons isn't sure he agrees with Kinsley: "There are times when there's no primary product to go after. Seagram played a significant

role in decision-making at Du Pont, so many activists believed that Seagram was a primary target. The groups that oppose furs are trying to stop sales of furs, not just get people to stop buying them, so they think the stores are primary targets.

"As for Arizona, to me that was the epitome of economic democracy. It was a grass-roots boycott called by no particular group. Individuals and organizations took it upon themselves to say, 'If this is the way the state of Arizona feels about one of the greatest heroes to African Americans, then we can't see ourselves giving them our business.'"

To Lyons, it's a matter of individual freedom within the economic system. "If you went around and asked everyone, 'Do you think you should do the right thing? Do you think that your values should be respected?' I believe most people would say yes. I'm nowhere near perfect. I certainly don't boycott everything I list — and I do stuff that deep in my heart I know is wrong — but I try very hard to shop based on my values. If I have a problem with the way a company does business, I tell them. And you know, they listen. It works because I speak up."

Jeffrey Lott is the editor of the Swarthmore College Bulletin, the alumni magazine of Swarthmore College. Reprinted with permission. This article was originally published in August 1993, and it has been updated slightly to account for changes which have occurred in the last three years.

✓\$

Be An Informant!

Send Boycott Info To Boycott Quarterly

The Unintended Legacy of Capt. Charles Boycott

by Jeffrey Lott

When American revolutionists refused to buy British-taxed tea in the 1770s, they were participating in a boycott, but the practice didn't get its name until more than a century later. In 1880, when Capt. Charles Cunningham Boycott was sent by Lord Erne into County Mayo to manage unruly tenants, he and his family became conspicuous victims of the Irish Land League's practice of complete economic and social ostracism. Within just a few years, his name had become familiar to English-speaking people around the world.

The boycott was quickly adopted by the American labor movement and became a much-feared weapon in strikes and organizing drives. It was so effective that at the turn of the century, business interests mounted a successful legal campaign to outlaw the practice. A grand jury of the time described the boycott as a "hydra-headed monster, dragging its loathsome length across the continent, sucking the very life blood from our trade and commerce."

Two court decisions struck at the heart of the movement. A boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Missouri, by the American Federation of Labor led to a 1907 court injunction declaring that the A.F. of L. "unfair list" constituted a conspiracy to destroy the company. And in the celebrated United Hatters case of 1908, the Supreme Court ruled that a boycott of the Daniel Loewe Hat Co. of Danbury, Conn., was punishable under the Sherman Antitrust Act, ordering the union to pay three times the damages sustained by the company. For the first time, the court said that unions were monopolies subject to the Sherman Act and that any action by them in restraint of trade was an illegal conspiracy. It was a blow from which the labor movement would not recover for a quarter-century, and the law still prohibits secondary boycotts in labor disputes.

Nonetheless, the boycott spread well beyond the labor movement. Mahatma Gandhi used it as a weapon of nonviolent direct action against the British Empire in India. In 1930 he led a march 240 miles across India to the sea, where he took salt from

seawater in violation of the British monopoly on salt. An estimated 60,000 people—including Gandhi himself—were arrested by the British in the mass violation of the salt laws that followed Gandhi's action.

Twenty-five years later, Rosa Parks of Montgomery, Ala., was also arrested. She had refused to vacate her seat on a bus to a white man, and her act of civil disobedience started perhaps the most influential boycott in American history. For 13 months, the blacks of Montgomery stayed away from the public transit system, an action that led to a 1956 Supreme Court decision declaring the segregation of public transportation to be unconstitutional. The Montgomery victory first gave national prominence to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., and led directly to the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

Workers' rights were on the mind of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers in 1965. A national boycott of table grapes—and later lettuce and certain wines—ultimately led to the unionization of many growers. The California Agricultural Labor Relations Act, passed in 1975, guaranteed the right to organize in the fields and vineyards of the nation's most important agricultural state. When Chavez died in May of 1993, grapes were still being boycotted, this time to protest lack of enforcement of the Labor Relations Act and to force growers to ban dangerous pesticides from the vineyards.

A worldwide boycott of the Nestlé Co. and other infant formula manufacturers spanned nearly 10 years in the late 1970s and early '80s before achieving limited success. In 1981 the World Health Organization adopted strict guidelines to prevent marketing practices that had led to the decline of breastfeeding and to the deaths of millions of babies since World War II. IBFAN, the International Baby Foods Action Network, orchestrated a highly successful publicity campaign and boycott that forced Nestlé and many smaller manufacturers to agree to change their practices. [Ed. note: The boycott of Nestlé was reinstated by Action for Corporate Accountability in 1988, after the group—in consort with IBFAN—concluded that Nestlé was not living up to the original agreement. That boycott continues to this day.] ✓\$

OF BOYCOTTS & BOYCOTTING

How To Organize A Killer Boycott!

by Susan M. Brooks

When you buy something, whether you are aware of it or not, you are supporting a company's beliefs — their values, employment practices, their stand on animal testing, sex discrimination, the environment, and everything else they do and say in the name of making a buck. Whether or not you agree with everything they do doesn't matter. What does matter is that even if you disagree, you have suspended that disapproval for as long as it takes to whip out a checkbook or credit card and ensure that whatever it is they're doing, they will continue doing.

You've probably heard about the big boycotts — McDonalds, Nestlé, etc., but if you've got a legitimate gripe against a company, then you don't have to sit back and wait for someone else to spring into action — you can call a boycott of your own.

Don't think for a minute that one girl can't make a difference. Two of the most successful boycotts in recent years were started by people that might be even younger than you!

A group of teenagers in New Jersey was "the straw that broke the camel's back," according to *Boycott Quarterly* publisher Zachary D. Lyons. They formed a boycott to protest McDonald's use of environmentally-destructive Styrofoam containers. After giving Ronald McDonald a lot of bad press by renaming him "Ronald McToxic," they made a tremendous difference in getting McDonald's to change their ways. Now they wrap their burgers in paper.

An even younger group — five-year-olds — tipped the scales in a boycott against Heinz (who owns Starkist Tuna) to protest their sloppy fishing practices that killed countless dolphins. According to Zach, classes of kindergartners wrote to Starkist and asked "why are you killing dolphins?" Starkist, fearing the loss of a generation of customers, changed its fishing practices,

FIVE STEPS

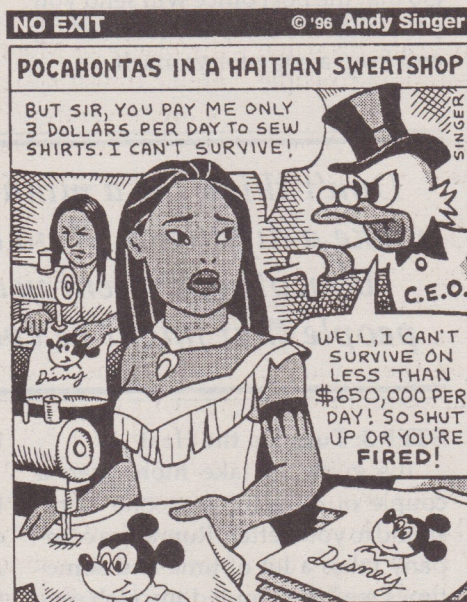
Planning and organizing a successful boycott is basically a five-step process:

- 1.) Research the company and the issue very, very thoroughly.
- 2.) Write the company and ask them to stop this bad thing that they are doing.
- 3.) Give them an ultimatum — either stop by this date or you will call a boycott.
- 4.) Call the boycott and make it official.
- 5.) Publicize the boycott and get as many supporters as possible.

This process isn't quick. You are not going to change things overnight. In fact, it could take several months to get a boycott off the ground, and several years before you could call it a success. But don't let that turn you off. Just think of where we might be if nobody had the patience or the resolve to live their convictions. Animal testing would still be the norm. We'd still be wrapping our veggie burgers in styrofoam, and the rain forests would probably be gone completely. So hang in there!

STEP 1: Get the Dirt

Before you call a boycott against a company, it's very important to be sure you have your facts straight. You can't base a boycott on rumors, or on a friend telling you "you know, they do this..." So you have to do some research. Let's use Proctor & Gamble as an example. You've heard they do animal testing, and you want them to stop. So, where do you find out if this is true? There are a number of magazines and newspapers devoted to the business practices of corporate America, such as *The*



and is now dolphin safe.

In advertising (you can forget what Sprite tells you) image is everything. Young people, Zach says, "are future consumers, and...their minds are being made up now. If [a company] loses the faith of young people before they've grown to be full-blown consumers, they know they've lost them for good. [A boycott] is very threatening."

So, let's say that it has come to your attention that there is something going on with a particular company that you do not like. How can you organize and call a boycott? It's pretty easy. Here's how.

Multinational Monitor, *Corporate Crime Reporter*, *Boycott Quarterly* and *Business Ethics*. There are also a number of organizations that compile information such as this. For example, for everything you ever wanted to know about animal rights abusers, try giving People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), or any one of the other animal rights groups in the listing in *Boycott Quarterly*, a call. Determine if a boycott is in order. You may end up joining a boycott which is already in place.

Step 2: Write a Letter

If your worst fears are confirmed, and you have a lot of supporting facts and evidence to back up your claims, it's time to ask the company to stop. That simply means, write them a letter, tell them that you don't like what they're doing, back it up with supporting evidence, and ask them to stop. Zach says it's important to remember that companies (even large, multinational companies) are run by people, and many times, they simply don't know that people don't like what they're doing.

Give them alternative ways of doing business. Using our example of P&G, call Paul Mitchell hair care products (or any other similar company that does not test on animals) and get their story. Ask them why they don't test on animals, and how they test their products as an alternative. Include this information in your letter to P&G, showing them that they do not have to suffer financially if they stop animal testing.

Address the letter to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the company. This information can be gotten easily by calling the company and asking for the name and mailing address. Many products have 800 numbers on them for consumer complaints and comments. Send a copy of the letter to the head of public relations for that company.

It's very important to keep the tone of your letter businesslike and professional. You don't want to come across as a fanatic or a nut. What you want is to come across as an intelli-

gent, responsible, mature girl, who knows what she's talking about and who deserves to be taken seriously.

STEP #2 checklist

- Type a letter that explains your complaint in detail. Keep the tone very professional and businesslike.
- Include copies of any supporting evidence you have found (copies of articles, references to the news, etc.).
- Give them examples of alternative ways of doing business (for instance, ways that competitors handle this problem).
- Address the letter to the CEO and someone in their public relations department.
- Send the letter by registered mail (so that the post office will send you proof that the company received it), and keep a copy for yourself.

pany.

If you do not respond to my letter by November 30, 1996, I am prepared to call for a boycott against your products."

STEP #3 checklist

- Include a copy of your first letter.
- Be a little firmer, but still keep the tone businesslike and factual.
- Send it by registered mail.

STEP 4: Make it Official

Another 30 days have passed, and you still have not heard anything. You can either wait a little bit longer, or you can go ahead with your boycott. There is a lot to do once you decide to call a boycott, so it would help if you had friends and/or family to help you out. So let's get rolling. You have press releases to write, people to contact, financial futures

Don't think for a minute that one girl can't make a difference. Two of the most successful boycotts in recent years were started by people that might be even younger than you!

STEP 3: Turn Up the Heat

It's going to take more than a couple of days for someone to respond to your letter. Running a company takes a lot of time and sometimes mail gets routed through several people before it ends up with the person to whom it was addressed. If you haven't heard anything after 30 days, sit down and write another letter.

Again, make this letter very businesslike, but firmer. You are basically issuing the company an ultimatum. For example:

"Dear Mr. Smith,

I wrote to you on 9/30/96 (copy attached) regarding the animal testing in which your company participates. I gave you several examples of how your company could stop these practices and still compete in the market. I have not received a response from anyone in your com-

to affect.

There isn't any one thing you have to do to make your boycott "official." You don't have to register it. And nobody in particular has to be notified, other than the company you've called it against.

There are two key elements to calling a boycott: preparing an information packet and getting as much publicity as possible.

The information packet is just a series of papers — articles, letters, references, etc. — that show evidence of what this company is doing. You can simply photocopy this information, or you can design a packet to have a certain look. It's up to you.

Your information packet should also include your list of demands, which, when met, will bring an end to the boycott. This is a very important part of a boycott. Simply vowing to never buy P&G products again gives the company no motivation for

stopping. There has to be some reward, which in this case would be buying their products again after they give up animal testing.

It would probably help you to see the information packets of other boycotters. Get a copy of *Boycott Quarterly*. Find a boycott in there that might be similar to the boycott you are calling, and contact them for an information packet. This will give you some ideas as to how to arrange your information, and might even give you information you didn't have.

In addition to your main information packet, you should create a smaller one just for media publicity. A press release might be enough. A press release tells your story in one page, and it can be easily mailed to local TV and radio stations, as well as to newspapers and other activist/consumer groups. If you don't know how to write a press release, ask someone at the library to help you, or ask an English or Journalism teacher — you might even get some credit.

STEP #4 checklist

- Create an information packet. This is a collection of articles, evidence, press releases, etc., anything that tells the story you want to tell. Get some friends to help you write it. It will consist of:

- * Your demands.

- * A list of the allegations against the company that led you to organize the boycott in the first place. Give the history of their practices, and include as many factual references as possible (names, dates, figures, etc.).

- * Contact information for reaching you. It's important that other people be able to get in touch with you, but you also need to protect your privacy. Avoid publishing your home address. (If possible, use a post office box. They're only \$40 a year at the Post Office.)

- * Contact information for reaching the company. Include CEO's name and mailing address and phone/fax numbers. Also include a

PR contact.

- * A complete list of products manufactured and/or distributed by the company. You can get this information from any brokerage house, or from the company itself. Call them up and ask them for a 'prospectus's. They'll mail you all you need to know. You can also find information like this in *Boycott Quarterly*, and in *Shopping for a Better World*.

- Create a small media packet. This is more abbreviated, something smaller for media attention, such as a press release.

- Write to organizers of similar boycotts for examples of their info packets and press releases.

STEP 5: Publicize your boycott

Obviously, the most successful boycotts are those that have the most supporters and thereby do the most financial damage to the company against whom the boycott is called. The way to get the most supporters you can is to publicize your boycott as much as possible. Send press releases out to mainstream and alternative publications. Send them to radio and TV stations. Most stations would jump on the novelty of a group of grade school or college students organizing a boycott.

Think about other groups that might be interested in your boycott. If your boycott centers around animal rights, there are dozens of groups that would be interested in your boycott. If your boycott is centered around women's rights, hand your press releases out at women's bookstores, university women's studies centers, shelters, etc.

STEP #5 checklist

- Get on the Internet, keyword "boycott" or "activism." I found over 1100 entries using these two key words.

- Write to *Boycott Quarterly* with all the details. They may publish your boycott information.

- Organize other schools. If your school carries any of the products you are boycotting, pressure the school board and/or principal to

remove it.

- Check out your local bookstore or music store for alternative zines that might publish your boycott information.

The hardest thing about organizing and managing a boycott is keeping it going once the initial momentum has worn off. But you really need to stay focused in order for your boycott to be long-lasting and effective. Zach says it's important to remember one golden rule: Instead of focusing your energy on trying to change the minds of people who don't agree with you, spend your time finding, and organizing, the people who already do agree with you!

You may start off with a bang and then slow down a little. You may even get dissatisfied by the slow progress of your boycott and be tempted to chuck it. But don't. A boycott can be a slow process, but as we've seen in the past, time and time again, it can also be highly successful.

The most important things to remember are to be patient, to get as much coverage as possible, and to keep everyone talking about it.

Like Zach says, "a 1% shift in the market [YOU are the market] is devastating to a company."

If you have ever been angered by the business practices of an irresponsible company, or wished you could do more than just return a product made by Pantene... or, if you have ever dreamed of really making a difference when it comes to holding Corporate America responsible for their actions, then this is the place to start!

Susan M. Brooks is the editor and publisher of The REAL Girls Papers, a monthly newsletter for school-aged girls, giving them information and ideas about how to take control of their worlds. An annual subscription is \$24 for twelve issues, and is in U.S. funds. A single copy may be obtained for US\$2.50. Write to The REAL Girls Papers, PO Box 13947, Berkeley, CA 94712-4947, USA. Reprinted with permission. ✓\$

So You Want To List A Boycott?

In order to list a boycott in the Ongoing Boycotts section of *Boycott Quarterly*, we must receive answers to the questions below. Without them, we simply cannot list a boycott. Remember, *BQ* does not discriminate against boycotts based on the political perspective of the boycott organization, nor does it endorse any particular boycott.

1. What are your demands of the boycott target, which, when met, will cause the boycott to end?

2. What are your allegations (what is wrong with the boycott target, including, but not limited to, a history of the dispute, a chronology of events, copies of any communications between you and the boycott target, etc.) against the boycott target which led you to make the demands of it as spelled out in response to question 1? Include any and all materials you and/ or your organization have produced relating to your boycott. Include copies of any news clippings. Always err on the side of sending us too much information instead of too little. Assume we want it and have not seen it.

3. What specific product or products does the boycott target make? Please differentiate (to the best of your ability) in which countries the boycott target markets its different products.

4. What is the name, company/ region, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address and Web page address of the appropriate contact person at the boycott target? If the appropriate person at the boycott target for *BQ* to contact is different than the appropriate contact person for the general public, please provide contact information for both. At a minimum, you MUST

provide company/ region, address and telephone, but the more information you provide, the more effectively we can disseminate information about your boycott to the public at large.

While we appreciate your confidence in all of us at *BQ*, we are not all-knowing. We count upon our readers and non-readers alike to send us information about boycotts.

We know it may appear that we keep on top of every boycott on Earth, given the enormous list in *BQ*. However, the 100-plus boycotts listed are really just a drop in the bucket. There are hundreds more which we never track down for one reason or another. That's where you come in.

We need you to send us any and all boycott information you encounter, preferably in hard-copy via snail mail (like with a stamp and an envelope), but e-mail is fine, too. Either way, please be sure to include any and all contact information, including how we may contact you, in case we have any questions for you.

Remember, your help is vital to the boycott movement. Please do not assume that we already have any particular boycott information. That assumption could delay our ability to tell the world about it. Thank you in advance.

Send boycott information to:

Boycott Quarterly
PO Box 30727
Seattle, WA 98103-0727
USA

or via e-mail to:

BoycottGuy@aol.com

5. What is the name of the person(s)/ organization calling the boycott? Who is the primary contact person for our purposes? What is your address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, and Web page address? Should any of this information be kept confidential? (We MUST publish at least an organization name and address, so make up a name and get a post office box if security is an issue.) Any information you ask us to hold in confidence we will respect, but we can only report substantiated and publishable demands and allegations.

6. Please include any graphics, including, but not limited to, line art, cartoons, photographs, etc., which will help us illustrate your dispute with the boycott target. For any graphics for which you and/ or your organization do not control reprinting rights, please include the name, address, telephone/ fax number and e-mail address of any artists/ photographers whose material you provide, so that we might obtain reprinting rights.

7. Please include any other information or materials which you think might be helpful to us in reporting about your boycott, including video, books, bumperstickers, etc. Materials will not be returned unless specific instructions to do so are accompanied by prepaid return shipping. Also, our volunteer staff is always looking for new t-shirts (x-large), and we'll be more than happy to wear yours at some of our public appearances.

Please send all of these materials to:

Boycott Quarterly
PO Box 30727
Seattle, WA 98103-0727
USA

BQ FEATURE

Finally, A Party For The Employees

by Laura McClure

The gavel pounded.

"I am proud to call the first national Labor Party Convention to order," bellowed Bob Clark, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America.

For a split-second, the delegates, all 1367 of them, seemed to freeze. And then everyone — the RNs, the cucumber pickers, the people who work in sprawling oil refineries and office complexes and cramped machine tool shops, the subway conductors and bakers, the dockworkers, graduate student employees, and rail workers — began to cheer.

After five years of talking and organizing in their local unions and chapters, the delegates were all together for the first time, bound by their shared commitment to creating a political party to represent working people. That commitment had been enough to bring the elected delegates to this echoing hall in Cleveland, Ohio on June 6, 1996. But who could say if these strangers, from 46 states, had enough in common to cobble together a new political party in four days.

Between June 6 and June 9, the delegates worked their way through proposals, amendments, and amendments to amendments, punctuated by points of order and gavel poundings. They snapped impatiently at each other and clapped with complete unity of purpose.

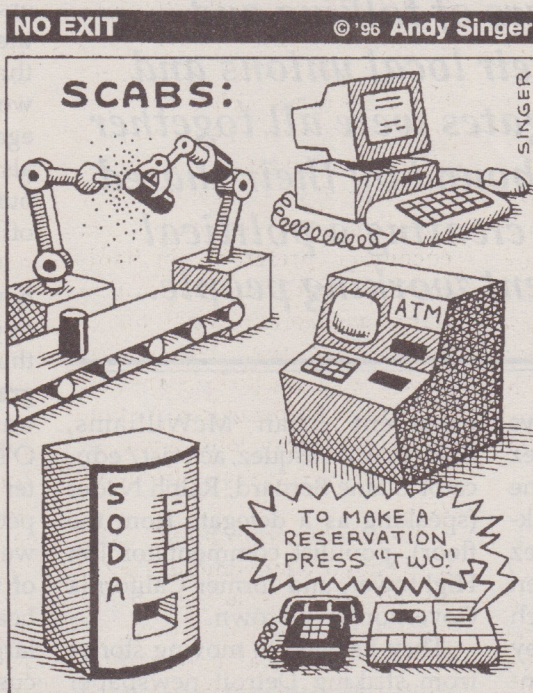
They roiled with debate. They laughed, squirmed in their seats, and conferred with each other in the wings — much to the annoyance of the Chair. At night they trekked back exhausted to one of 14 hotels. But by 3pm on June 9, they walked away with a program, a Constitution, and their unity. It was a Labor Party.

The delegates agreed on a 16-

workweek. Workers should have the unfettered right to fight for justice on the job, to organize, to bargain, to strike. The delegates rejected discrimination and denounced every effort to divide working people against themselves. And they called for a dramatic roll-back of the ever-expanding power of corporations in our lives.

The delegates also adopted a basic structure for the Labor Party, which will be led by a representative National Council. And, after some passionate discussion, the delegates agreed that the new Labor Party will not run or endorse candidates for two years. Instead the party will develop a grassroots campaign around its newly adopted agenda.

The convention was the fruit of five years of organizing by Labor Party Advocates and its first sponsoring union, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union. OCAW's Tony Mazzocchi has devoted most of the last five years to building the Labor Party. Along the way, OCAW was joined by the United Electrical, Radio and



Machine Workers of America (UE), the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (BMWE), the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), the California Nurses Association (CNA), the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), and, in recent weeks, the American Federation of Government Employees and the United Mine Workers of America. Hundreds of local unions, central

point "Call for Economic Justice" that would guarantee basic rights for all working people and snatch power away from corporations and the rich. Everyone, the delegates agreed, should have a Constitutional right to a job at a decent wage — at least \$10 an hour. Everyone should be guaranteed high-quality healthcare (single-payer), a free education, four weeks paid vacation, paid family leave, and a 32-hour

labor bodies and community-based chapters also put their muscle into LPA.

The convention was an organizing job in itself — it took months of careful planning and late nights by LPA organizers, a week of 16-hour days by members of the convention's key committees, a lot of volunteer labor, and a great deal of personal restraint by the delegates themselves to pull it all off.

IT TOOK DISCIPLINE

"This was probably the most politically disciplined thing I have ever been part of — and I've been through a lot of crazy stuff," reflected Farm Labor Organizing Committee presi-

dent Baldemar Velasquez at first at the scale of it all. The convention hall was a hollow, cavernous space, humanized only by the massive vivid banners by Mike Alewitz that hung all around. In the front of the hall, a long dais of convention conveners and committees faced the tables of delegates.

The convention began with an original musical presentation performed by Anthony Choice and a keynote speech by OCAW president Bob Wages, who reminded the delegates that, "There are more of us than there are of them, and if we organize, we can reclaim the political power that's been stolen from us." In the course of the four days, the delegates heard from ILWU

into the convention, the delegates delved into the nitty-gritty. They began with a discussion of the convention's rules — the color-coded cards for speaking and voting, the stoplight to keep track of the 3-minute limit on speaking, and the procedures for using the 20 floor mikes throughout the hall. Within minutes, it became obvious that anyone who knew the ins and outs of Robert's Rules of Order really had an edge. CNA executive director Rose Ann DeMoro, who clearly possessed this important information, chaired many hours of the proceedings. Bob Wages and Bob Clark also took turns at the job.

There were moments of high excitement — one delegate told the *UE News* [publication of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America] that at one point in the proceedings, "If someone had thrown a chair, the whole place would have gone up." Some delegates felt frustrated when proposals they wanted to make were ruled out of order or when debate was cut off.

Other delegates sat fuming about how progress was being impeded by people who wanted to "talk about things that did not rise to the level of great import," in the words of one unionist. Comments Kathleen O'Nan from the Los Angeles chapter [of the Labor Party]: "Some people honestly feel that the chairs were too heavy-handed. But none of the people who thought it was heavy-handed had ever been to a large convention. They weren't accustomed to Robert's Rules of Order or the necessity of moving the agenda along."

The majority seemed to take it in stride: "To fight through all those opinions was tough," says Kevin Hussey from Pennsylvania BMW. "But for people who had never tried this before, I thought it went very well. We stayed with the parliamentary procedure, and we got it done."

Voting was weighted according to the number of people each del-

After five years of talking and organizing in their local unions and chapters, the delegates were all together for the first time, bound by their shared commitment to creating a political party to represent working people.

dent Baldemar Velasquez in the days after the convention. Velasquez brought 13 FLOC delegates to the convention, including seven rank-and-file farmworkers. Velasquez said his members, who have been excluded from labor law and much else in American society, felt they belonged at the founding convention of the Labor Party. "Many of my members had never attended something like this," said Velasquez. "But they felt real excited, and like this was something they could maybe trust. They thought the debate was great. They had heard about all these people talking and thinking about all these issues, and now they got to see them face to face, and to have their own point of view. They felt included."

Most delegates seemed a little

president Brian McWilliams, Baldemar Velasquez, activist/educator Elaine Bernard, Ralph Nader (speaking as a delegate from the floor), populist commentator Jim Hightower, and former California Governor Jerry Brown.

They listened to moving stories from striking Detroit newspaper workers, and from representatives from two bitter OCAW struggles (and raised nearly \$7000 to support them). And on June 7, they went stomping out in search of the Mayor of Cleveland, who had just called for cutting public workers' bargaining rights.

NITTY-GRITTY BUSINESS

But the heart of the convention was the delegates' lurching business on the floor. Less than an hour

The Detroit Newspaper Strike: A Symbol of USA Today

The Detroit News and *The Detroit Free Press* have been embroiled in a bitter dispute with their six unions since July of 1995 in a struggle that has come to symbolize the struggle between working people and large corporations in the United States.

The Detroit News, which is owned by *USA Today* publisher Gannett, and *The Detroit Free Press*, which is owned by *Miami Herald* publisher Knight-Ridder, terminated contract extensions in early July 1995 which had been in place since April 30, 1995, when contracts with the six unions expired. Subsequently, the papers unilaterally imposed new wage terms and working conditions.

Much of the dispute stems from an agreement struck between Gannett and Knight-Ridder to publish the two papers jointly under the auspices of the Detroit Newspapers Agency. The joint venture would combine numerous departments of the two papers, including print shops, advertising departments, distribution, etc., with the stated intent of cutting costs. The net result would be the loss of hundreds of jobs and the further consolidation of newspaper reporting into fewer hands.

In 1992, when the papers were pleading financial hardship, the unions agreed to support their employers by moderating their contract demands, trusting the statement by Detroit Newspapers CEO, Frank Vega that, "When we're making money, you can come back and pick my pocket." "Now that profits — which hit \$56 million in 1994 — are pouring into the coffers of the Agency's [Detroit Newspapers] pocket, Vega has closed his wallet and tries to pick our pockets," charged *The Alliance*, the newsletter of the Detroit Metropolitan Council of Newspaper Unions.

Indeed, two weeks into the strike, on July 17, 1996, the two papers began publishing a joint weekday edition, in violation of their joint operating agreement, which states that the papers would continue to publish independent daily additions, charged the newspaper unions. Two months later, on September 18, the two papers resumed publishing separate daily editions.

"It was about the same time that the unions learned from three different sources that the strike had been planned for years," reported Gene Schabath in the *Detroit Sunday Journal*. "This explains some of the tactics used by the company during the protracted strike — particularly spending tens of millions of dollars, including payments to police departments,

on a strike that could have been settled for a comparative pittance."

Indeed, a memo asking the U.S. Justice Department to grant a waiver to their Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) which would allow the papers to publish a joint daily addition was filed by the papers on April 30, 1992, the date that the previous union contract had expired. "The memorandum, which legally should have also been sent to the newspaper unions, had been tucked away in the JOA folder without the unions having ever been notified or any approval having been given for the request by the Justice Department," explained Schabath. "With the papers putting out a combined issue daily, it allowed the companies to operate with skeleton crews..."

"By the time the joint issues were discontinued two months later, enough scab workers had been hired to put out separate papers," said Lou Mlecckzo, President of the Detroit Newspapers Guild to the *Journal*.

The *Detroit Sunday Journal* itself was born out of the dispute. The weekly publication, staffed largely by striking workers from the two dailies, was created as an alternative source of local news for the many subscribers and advertisers who were boycotting the *News* and the *Free Press*. In fact, circulation figures estimated by the papers showed a thirty-percent decrease in circulation. But given the papers' repeated refusals to allow outside audits, and because of reports of unpaid subscription bills and mass dumpings of excess newspapers, the unions believe circulation is even lower. They suspect circulation is less than half of pre-strike numbers.

On October 1, 1995, Knight-Ridder declared third-quarter losses of \$46 million, double earlier estimates by Wall Street experts. On January 14, 1996, the *Sunday Journal* reported that top Gannett and Knight-Ridder officials sold off millions of dollars of stock before telling Wall Street that strike losses would be greater than previous estimates.

While the Detroit Metropolitan Council of Newspaper Unions has called for a boycott of advertising in, and purchases of, *The Detroit News* and *The Detroit Free Press*, the national AFL-CIO has called for a boycott of the flagship papers of the two parent companies: Gannett's *USA Today* and Knight-Ridder's *Miami Herald*.

For contact information, see "Detroit Newspapers" in the Ongoing Boycotts section of this issue. ✓\$

egate represented, which meant that national unions packed more power than endorsing locals or chapters, and possessed the coveted orange voting cards (representing 100 votes). Together, OCAW and UE held 22% of the votes. Some of the convention's key debates revolved around differences between endorsing international unions. But others reflected the concerns of smaller delegations or caucuses.

ILWU's Kathy Wilkes thought there should have been more room for debate: "I think we've got to go a little beyond Robert's Rules of Order, and not use the clout and the voting power of the larger organizations to drown out the smaller organizations."

TO RUN OR NOT TO RUN?

To no one's surprise, one of the convention's hottest debates was over whether or when the Labor Party should run or endorse candidates. The convention's Program Committee and its Constitution Committee had jointly hammered out a proposal for what they called a "New Organizing Approach to Politics." The one-page statement calls on the Labor Party to develop a "strategy based on mass recruitment and political actions that goes beyond the electoral process to shift the national debate towards our agenda" — for instance, "a campaign to restore the right to organize a union, or a Constitutional amendment campaign to put the right to a decent job at a living wage directly into the Constitution." The question of running candidates, the statement says, should be taken up by a special committee and brought before the next Labor Party convention in 1998.

The ILWU, along with a mix of local and chapter delegates, disagreed with the document's non-electoral stance. Luisa Gratz, president of ILWU Local 26, introduced her union's resolution, which would have allowed the Labor Party to endorse or run independent or Labor Party candidates on the local, county, or state level. "It is our position to get our program out to the people," argued Gratz. Running candidates at the local level, she told the convention, would allow the new party to "be identified as a force within our community." Gratz and others pointed out that many Labor Party activists have already had success running local

strategy that will challenge power in this country."

Tony Mazzocchi, in one of his few comments to the delegates, added that the Labor Party cannot, under Federal election law, use union treasury money to run national candidates. The party, he argued, must have time to develop independent financial strength — as well as a much larger grassroots base — before going electoral. "We cannot rescue the labor movement and working people overnight by running candidates," he said.

The delegates struck the clause in the document that would have required the Labor Party to organize "hundreds of thousands" of members before jumping into the electoral arena. But when the time came to hold up their multi-colored voting cards on the main document, the majority voted to wait to run candidates.

DEBATING CHOICE LANGUAGE

While discussion of each program plank was, out of necessity, brief, the delegates devoted serious attention to the issue of abortion. The Program Committee's draft language, part of a plank calling for free, single-payer healthcare for all, demanded "Informed choice and unimpeded

access to a full range of family planning and reproductive services."

A Women's Caucus held earlier presaged what was to happen on the floor: There was a division of opinion over the issue.

Delegates from the California Nurses Association — and many others — wanted a more explicit call for abortion rights. CNA, which

(see Labor Party on page 11)



campaigns.

For one hour, delegates lined up six or seven to a microphone to speak to the issue, in alternating pro and con order. "I think it's premature and wrong to propose an electoral strategy now. We are still in the early steps of organizing this party," said Carl Finamore of the Machinists Union. "Change begins in the streets and in the community, and out of that will come an election

Bridgestone/Firestone: A Victory For Labor

The longstanding dispute between the United Steel Workers of America (USWA) and the Bridgestone/Firestone tire company appears to have ended with a November 4, 1996 agreement. The pre-election day tentative settlement not only guarantees all striking workers the opportunity to return to their jobs, but it also restores benefits and includes pay raises and bonuses.

The strike began on July 12, 1994, when the giant Tokyo-based Bridgestone broke off negotiations with the United Rubber Workers union (URW), which represented 4,000 workers at five U.S. Firestone plants. Bridgestone was demanding from the workers wage and benefits concessions, mandatory 12-hour shifts, the gutting of safety protections, the elimination of labor-management cooperative programs and the elimination of national holidays.

The Japanese-owned Bridgestone bought U.S.-based Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in 1988. Bridgestone is the largest rubber company, and the second largest tire company, on earth, with annual revenues of \$14 billion, reported the USWA. At first, Bridgestone/Firestone management worked extremely amicably with the union, perhaps because the company was losing money on the Firestone division after paying too much for it in 1988. But with its good working relationship with the URW, the company managed to turn a \$500 million loss into a \$6 million profit in 1993.

But with the breakdown of negotiations and the onslaught of the strike in July of 1994, the once good relationship between management and labor turned ugly, with massive demonstrations organized by the union, and with a spattering of violence and arrests on both sides. Then, on January 4, 1995, the company announced it had hired 2,300 permanent replacement workers, effectively eliminating the jobs of the striking workers.

"It is clear that Bridgestone/Firestone wanted to provoke a strike in 1994," charges USWA literature. In the months leading up to the strike, Bridgestone/Firestone began to formulate plans for what came to be called 'the War of 94,' an effort to seek a solution to the 'union problem.'

"In anticipation of a strike, Bridgestone/Firestone hired and stationed a paramilitary-type 'security' force in the plants during negotiations and hired an infamous anti-labor law firm specializing in union

busting," the USWA materials continue. "The Wall Street Journal reported that Bridgestone/Firestone was spending \$10 million a month to fight the union."

On May 22, 1995, the URW announced an unconditional offer to return to work, ending the 10-month strike. This meant the company could no longer hire off the street, but instead had to offer union members available positions. Still, few union members were ever recalled to work.

On July 1, 1995, the URW merged with the USWA, which immediately escalated the campaign to reach a fair and equitable contract, and to ensure that all union members were returned to work. The USWA organized hundreds of demonstrations at Firestone plants, offices, retailers and Firestone-sponsored events throughout the U.S., and it called for an international boycott of all Bridgestone/Firestone products and services. Unions in Latin American Bridgestone rubber plants also demonstrated by the tens of thousands.

On October 28, 1996, the relentless pressure from the USWA and other labor activists finally forced Bridgestone back to the negotiating table for the first time since January 1996. The negotiations culminated in a 72-hour marathon session which resulted in the announcement of a tentative agreement at 1am, November 4, 1996.

The union announced the suspension of its boycott, effective immediately, pending "expected and prompt resolution of local issues" at the various plants, and the ratification of the entire contract by union members, which was expected in December 1996.

"In a long struggle like this, there are no victors," said USWA President George Becker. "However, I am pleased to announce that the union succeeded in achieving the major goals that we have pursued since this struggle began.

"Our negotiators did a splendid job in achieving this agreement," Becker continued. "But the real credit goes to the union members at Bridgestone/Firestone plants who stood firm during this long dispute, the many thousands of Steelworkers and other union members who supported them in an unprecedented display of union solidarity, and the unions of foreign countries who gave incredible assistance to the international campaign that played a major part in bringing us where we are today." ✓\$

BQ FEATURE

Welfare "Reform": Removing The Safety Net

by Deb Konechne and
Linden Gawboy from WRC,
and Zachary D. Lyons

On August 22, U.S. President Bill Clinton signed a Republican welfare "reform" bill that removes the social safety net for low income and working people. "By passing and signing this bill," said Deb Konechne of the Welfare Rights Committee, "President Clinton and poor-bashing politicians in Washington, DC, have condemned over 2.5 million more people to poverty, over one

Minneapolis-based Welfare Rights Committee (WRC), makes up less than 1% of the federal budget and an average 2-4% of state budgets.

"For those of us under attack and fighting back, the strategy has been all too obvious," points out WRC's Linden Gawboy. "Welfare 'reform', from its first utterances, has been used as a smoke screen to divert the attention away from the very real problems and economic crisis that this country is facing. The real problems that we are facing include declining buying power of wages, declining job security, and a declining number of jobs that pay livable

get, they chose to attack the pittance that goes to social programs for struggling families."

In fact, as WRC points out, Senator Wellstone of Minnesota was the *only* U.S. Senator up for re-election in 1996 who voted *against* the welfare bill.

One of the most misleading parts of the welfare "reform" deals with what Clinton fondly calls "welfare to work" or workfare, says WRC. Workfare, or slave labor as WRC calls it, forces welfare recipients to work for no pay in order to receive the welfare grant. It is simply another form of corporate welfare, argues WRC, using the money that once was the only entitlement for the poor as a wage subsidy for business. For instance, Wisconsin's welfare plan would give businesses \$300 per month per person to put them to work for free [see accompanying article on the Wisconsin boycott for more details].

"Workfare is a clear attack on organized labor and working people," says WRC's Deb Konechne. "Why should a boss pay anyone a decent wage, when he can go down to the welfare office and get a welfare recipient for free? Jobs will be displaced, real jobs with wages will not be created, and the overall effect of having a pool of free labor will drive down wages overall." New York has already had large portions of once well paying public sector jobs replaced by welfare recipients forced to do workfare, reports WRC. And in Minnesota, even pushing 12,000 recipients (required in the first year of the bill) into the paid workforce would push the average wage for all Minnesota workers down by an estimated 48 cents per

"Workfare is a clear attack on organized labor and working people. Why should a boss pay anyone a decent wage, when he can go down to the welfare office and get a welfare recipient for free?"

million of whom are children (by Clinton's own estimate). Whole families will be thrown into the streets. The level of hunger, homelessness, and abject poverty and misery that could come about is unimaginable to many alive today."

The cornerstone of the Welfare Reform Bill is the dismantling of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, created some sixty years ago during the Great Depression by the Roosevelt administration. AFDC, reports the

wages on which we can feed, clothe, house and care for our families.

"We need affordable housing, affordable and quality child care, education and health care," Gawboy continued. "The gap between the rich and poor is growing every day, and the need to cover up the truth has had politicians stooping to even new lows. Rather than talk about the hundreds of billions [of dollars] that go to subsidize corporations in direct government handouts, or the ridiculously expensive military bud-

hour.

"This is the bottom line: if there is a job to be done, then it should be made into a *real* job, with *real* and livable wages, and then people wouldn't be forced to crawl through the dirt to be on welfare," Konechne continues.

The new Federal law imposes strict work participation rates on states which increase with each passing year. If states do not meet specific participation rates, they are threatened with losing a percentage of their Federal money, starting at 5% the first year and increasing 2% each year thereafter until reaching 21%.

"The fact is that these workfare programs are extremely expensive to run — it will be cheaper for states to *not* do the work program and take a cut in federal money," explains WRC's Gawboy. "In Minnesota, it is estimated that the state could lose \$13 million in federal money for not meeting the requirements, however the cost of the work program for the first year would be \$51 million. Furthermore, the required participation rates are undoable (recipients who actually find jobs with livable wages, and are able to get off of welfare, no longer figure into participation rates), so states will be at risk of being sanctioned anyway. The only choice is for states to reject this madness and refuse to force human beings to work for free."

Weeks before President Clinton signed the bill, the Welfare Rights Committee organized a National Day of Actions, along with Justice, Economic Dignity, and Independence for Women (JEDI) of Utah and Welfare Reform Network of New York City. Organizations in over 50 cities and 27 states carried out protests, rallies, marches, vigils and press conferences calling for a veto. Nevertheless, President Clinton chose the

very day that people were protesting all over the country to announce that he would sign the welfare bill.

While the welfare bill is Federal law, each state must decide its own welfare plan. States have until July 1, 1997 to submit their plan to the Federal government. Once submitted, the clock starts ticking toward the time limits and work requirements. The battle over basic human rights now comes down to the state level, emphasizes WRC. "In Minne-



sota, the WRC immediately submitted our proposals of how the state should respond to the new law," Gawboy explains.

The choice for states is clear, argues the Welfare Rights Committee (WRC): "Reject the immoral and criminal federal law and do whatever is necessary to make up for the cuts! The WRC demands that Minnesota make up for all federal cuts with state money. We demand that not one dime is cut, not one family is turned away or pushed into deeper poverty, that no one is forced into unpaid labor, that assistance be given to *all* in need, and that all people are treated equally! We demand that the state reject the elimination of entitlements, time limits,

workfare, immigrant restrictions, family caps, and any cuts in benefits. We implore policymakers to work towards the elimination of poverty instead of attacking the poor."

Not only private corporations are lining up for workfare handouts. "Most non-profits that are supposedly 'advocates' for the poor, instead of following the lead of low income peoples' organizations, immediately sold out and are accepting the new law without challenging the immorality and injustice of it," Gawboy continues. "Some nonprofits are even preparing to join businesses in using welfare recipients as workfare slaves."

Here are some of the provisions of the new welfare law, as spelled out by the WRC:

I. AFDC is abolished. On October 1, 1996, the federal AFDC program was ended and replaced by a program called TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) with the following changes:

- An end of the "entitlement": For 60 years, if a families' income fell below a certain level, they were guaranteed, by law, the ability to get AFDC to help them survive. On October 1, 1996, this Federal guarantee to a safety net ended.

Instead of an entitlement, TANF will be a "block grant". With an entitlement, when there is a recession and the number of poor people increases, the money the states get from Washington, DC goes up to meet the needs. With a block grant, states get a fixed chunk of money to spend. If the number of poor people goes up, the money states get from Washington, DC stays the same. Unless the state contributes its own

money, people could be put on waiting lists or turned away altogether.

- "States Rights" to discriminate: States would no longer *have* to provide aid to poor families. Unless a state passes a law to continue the entitlement, people could be turned down, even if they meet all the eligibility requirements. This could open up the entire process to discrimination, and we are no longer guaranteed the right under law to make a legal appeal for our basic human needs.

- Workfare/ Slave Labor: The new federal law says that parents, if unable to find a job within a certain amount of time, will have to work for free in a "workfare" program in order to get welfare. Instead of creating real jobs with decent wages, the states must create thousands of "slave" jobs with no wages.

There are two separate work requirements:

1. Everyone must do "community service"

(for no pay) after 2 months of being on assistance. States can pass a law to get out of this requirement.

2. After two years of being on assistance, parents must work 25 to 35 hours a week (for no pay) to get the grant. Child care is not guaranteed. Only a small percentage can count

education as "work", and most of that will be used by parents who have not completed high school and must get their GED. If a parent "refuses" to work, the entire family could be cut off, and the parent could lose Medicaid. Businesses could get cash "bonuses" and get free labor.

- Lifetime Limits: The law has a five-year lifetime limit on welfare

alone any money to actually *pay* for their education.

- People convicted of drug felonies could be permanently ineligible for welfare. States can pass a law to get out of this provision without losing federal money. The federal bill also denies aid to anyone in violation of probation or parole.



II. Immigrant Cuts: Most of the savings in this bill come from cuts to *legal* immigrants. Non-citizens who live here now will be immediately cut from food stamps and SSI (Supplemental Security Income) when they come up for recertification. (Food stamp cuts were delayed until April, 1997.) People who entered the U.S. after August 22, 1996, will not get food stamps, SSI, welfare, or Medicaid for five years. New refugees will get a five year grace period. Unless states pass a special law,

they cannot use state or local money to help impoverished *undocumented* families at all.

III. Disabled Children Cut Off: Children with severe disabilities (autism, tuberculosis, mental retardation, arthritis, mental illness) could be cut off of SSI. According to a report from the Center on Budget Policy Priorities, the bill will deny "SSI benefits to a large number of children who qualify under [previous] guidelines." 315,000 low-income children who would have qualified for benefits under the pre-reform bill will likely be without benefits under the new legislation by the year 2002, according to the report. This represents 22 percent

One
Dollar,
One Vote!

for everyone — including children. This will go into effect whenever the state submits its plan to the federal government. Even worse, states are free to impose shorter time limits (as short as two years). States are allowed to exempt 20% of the caseload from the time limits, but many states won't do this because they won't want to spend the money.

- No Education: Because the vast majority of money set aside to support parents going to school will go towards parents who need to get their GED's, little or no money will be left over for education programs that used to support parents' child care and transportation costs while they are attending college or vocational schools (in order to get a chance at a decent paying job), let

(see **Welfare** on page 30)

Help The Poor: Boycott Wisconsin!

Even before U.S. President Bill Clinton signed the "Welfare Reform Bill" into law, the State of Wisconsin had already passed the most sweeping state welfare 'reform' bill in the country. "'Wisconsin Works' [its formal name] is the most extreme poor-bashing reform passed by a state in recent memory," reacted the Minneapolis-based Welfare Rights Committee. "It abolishes AFDC, establishes slavery, doles out massive corporate welfare, and will make many working people poorer."

Wisconsin Works, or W-2 as it has come to be known, would abolish Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in Wisconsin. "AFDC is not perfect, but at least it does offer a little something to keep us alive if we can wade through the bureaucracy and shaming we have to go through to get it," said the Welfare Rights Committee (WRC). "We know that if we are unjustly denied AFDC or cut off, we can appeal and get the benefits we are eligible for by law. W-2 does not allow desperate families these options."

W-2, when it was passed, would have required 88 waivers from the Federal government in order to be enacted into law in Wisconsin. In effect, the Federal Welfare Reform Bill granted Wisconsin those waivers, though many welfare rights activists believe that it was the Wisconsin bill that served as a model for the Federal bill.

In essence, the battle over welfare 'reform' and whether or not states will continue to provide 'safety nets' for its residents begins in Wisconsin. Wisconsin becomes the first state to actually take advantage of the changes in Federal law to enact reductions in social welfare programs. The WRC has therefore called for a boycott of all conventions and tourism in Wisconsin, and of all products and services produced in Wisconsin.

Much like the boycott of Colorado, called against the state after its voters approved the anti-Queer Amendment 2 in November of 1992, organizers of the Wisconsin boycott seek to influence Wisconsin, as well as other states. WRC intends to pressure Wisconsin with its boycott to reinstate measures which protect the poor, as well as influencing other states away from enacting similar legislation for fear of the economic repercussions. At the same time, WRC hopes to use the Wisconsin boycott to educate organizers in other states how to fight against the

gutting of assistance programs while fighting for the preservation of assistance programs.

The spirit of Wisconsin's W-2 is made clear when the bill states, "Notwithstanding fulfillment of the eligibility requirements for any component of Wisconsin Works, an individual is not entitled to services or benefits under Wisconsin Works." In other words, even if you meet *all* of the standards set out for receiving *any* assistance from the state, you are still *not* guaranteed any assistance. "Getting rid of the entitlement to aid means that the fates of poor families will be in the hands of individual financial workers (with all their personal prejudices and biases)," contends the WRC.

That said, the following is a partial list of what recipients *would* receive if they *are* approved for assistance under W-2:

FLAT GRANTS: Regardless of family size, "employable" families would get \$555 a month. Families with an incapacitated parent or child would get \$518. However, unlike the current system, there would be some automatic deductions.

MANDATORY CO-PAYMENTS: 1) Out of this 'grant', the family has to pay \$20 per month for basic medical care. Out of the remainder, the family has to pay 7.5% of child care costs. For a family with two children, this payment could range from \$40 to \$92 per month, depending on the type of care and the age of the child, reports WRC. If the parent is able to comply with every aspect of the program (those who do not are penalized \$4.25 for every hour under a full 40 hours they work per week), the net effect will be that a parent with two children would be working full-time, and still living about 50% below the poverty level; 2) Parents who are incapacitated or caring for an incapacitated family member will only get \$518 a month, regardless of how large the family is. They will also have to participate 40 hours a week in a combination of work or other activities, and would have the same health and child care co-payments.

"Most parents would have to work 30 hours a week at a work slot and put in 10 hours a week at another assigned activity," argues WRC. "\$4.25 would be deducted for every hour that a parent does not participate."

"W-2 families would be 'making' between \$2.99

(see Wisconsin on page 30)

(Welfare continued from page 28)

of the children who used to be covered.

"The bill achieves these results by restricting the types of disabilities that will enable a child to qualify for SSI," the report continues. "In some instances, the same disability that will qualify an adult for SSI will not be sufficient to qualify a child for benefits. Among the children most likely to lose benefits are those suffering from multiple impairments, no one of which is severe enough to meet the more stringent disability criteria established by the bill, but the combined effect of which is substantial."

IV. Food Stamp Cuts: Unemployed, childless adults will be limited to three months of food stamps in a three year period, unless put in a workfare program. Things like energy assistance will now count as income for food stamps for everyone. All families will see an across-the-board reduction in food stamps.

The Welfare Rights Committee believes that it is of vital importance that local welfare rights activists in the various states work to force their state governments to guarantee the replacement of any lost Federal funds. WRC has a plan which it has developed for Minnesota, and WRC will be happy to share it with activists in other states looking for help with ideas. In the meantime, WRC is encouraging all concerned individuals to boycott Wisconsin in particular, and any business — non-profit or otherwise — which uses workfare recipients instead of hiring people for real wages.

Deb Konechne and Linden Gawboy are members of the all-volunteer Welfare Rights Committee in Minneapolis, Minnesota. For more information on any of the issues above, or to get involved, the WRC may be reached at: Welfare Rights Committee, 310 E 38th St, Minneapolis, MN 55409, USA, (612) 822-8020. ✓\$

(Wisconsin continued from page 29)

an hour and \$3.19 an hour," continues the WRC. "We object to the whole concept that people will be getting 'wages' at all (in any case, there can be no accuracy in determining 'wages' when childcare co-pays will be different for every family). W-2 is slave labor, plain and simple. If there is a job to be done, then make it into a real job with a livable wage, not a slave job with no wage. It is not an issue of 'paying back' welfare — we have all paid our taxes already for a safety net that we count on being in place."

Workfare drives down wages for everyone, say WRC activists, and will displace people who are currently employed. "No boss will pay a living wage when they know that there is a pool of people who are forced to work for free."

Another provision of W-2 creates 'trial jobs'. "Parents may be placed in trial jobs that pay at least the minimum wage for three months (with a possible extension to six months)," reports the Children's Defense Fund. "Employers would be paid a subsidy for taking trial workers."

Trial jobs are corporate welfare, says WRC. "The 'trial jobs' component would give a business \$300 a month to employ people full time at minimum wage, with no hard requirement that they keep them on after the subsidy runs out. Corporations would be paying what works out to \$2.37 an hour," reports WRC. "Businesses could leave surrounding states in droves for the free or low wage labor in

Wisconsin."

The Welfare Rights Committee is asking that you boycott Wisconsin until the state guarantees a benefit safety net equal to the one which existed in law prior to the passage of the Federal Welfare Reform Bill and Wisconsin's own W-2. For a list of Wisconsin-based companies, consult the Products They Make list in the back of this issue, or contact the WRC.

For more information, or to express your concerns:

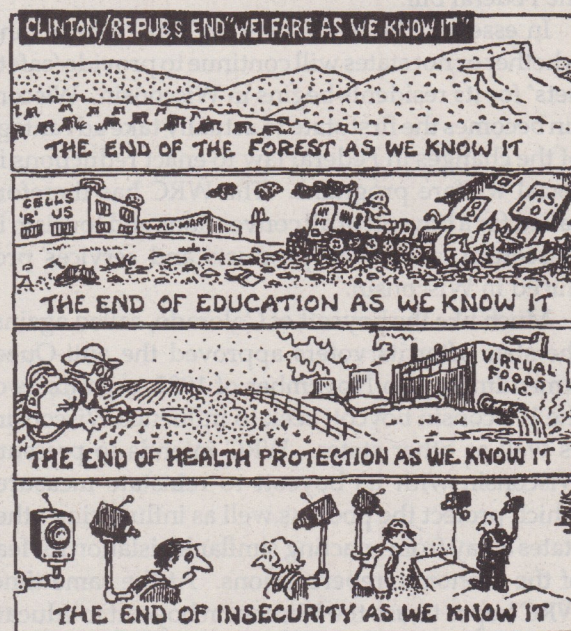
Welfare Rights Committee
310 E 38th St
Minneapolis, MN 55409, USA
(612) 822-8020

Welfare Warriors
2711 W Michigan
Milwaukee, WI 53208, USA
(414) 342-6662

Governor Tommy Thompson
Room 115 East
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702, USA
(608) 266-1212

Wisconsin Department of Tourism
(800) 372-2737

✓\$



NEWS & UPDATES

McLibel Case Is Guinness Record

Heineken Hauls Out Of Burma

AFA Calls It Quits On Kmart

Budweiser's Bad Bovines Botching Beauty

BGH Labelling Struck Down In Vermont

Veal has been returned to BQ's Ongoing list. It had been removed a few issues back for lack of an official sponsor, but The Humane Farming Association (HFA) has stepped forward as an official sponsor of a veal boycott, so back on the list it goes. HFA wants consumers to be aware of how cruel the veal industry is to mothers and calves alike. HFA reported in August, 1996, that Vitek, the largest veal calf feed-supplement supplier, could face fines up to \$3.6 million after it was found guilty of felony criminal conspiracy and of violating federal drug distribution and smuggling laws. Meanwhile, the manager of **Turlock Livestock Auction** avoided the stricter penalties of a cruelty to animals conviction by pleading "no contest" to a lesser charge, after being charged in the vicious beating death of an ill calf in California. HFA says it is working to change laws and court attitudes to ensure maximum penalties in cruelty cases. In the meantime, HFA asks that you report any cruelty cases you witness as quickly as possible.

Puerto Rico is overrun by sick

and hungry stray and abandoned animals, reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). ISAR explains that people on Puerto Rico do not spay and neuter their animals — particularly dogs — and when one gets pregnant, it is often simply cast out on the streets. ISAR has called for a boycott of all business and tourist trips to Puerto Rico until the territory addresses its homeless animal crisis adequately.

ISAR has joined the boycott of **Montana** because of the state's continued killing of bison crossing over into the state from Yellowstone National Park. State officials claim the bison are infecting local cattle with a deadly disease, but activists say there is no evidence to support the claim, and argue that it is simply a ploy by cattle ranchers to stem the further re-establishment of wildlife in the area around Yellowstone.

Significant progress on the part of **Alaska Airlines**, and its attitudes toward, and sponsorship of, the Iditarod dogsled race is being reported by the United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers (UCIARV). As

a result, UCIARV has temporarily suspended its boycott of the airline, which is the last remaining major sponsor of the race, pending ongoing negotiations between the airline and the group.

American Automobile Association has been removed from the Ongoing list at the request of Animal Emancipation, which is no longer maintaining a boycott against the company. Details were not immediately available at press time.

Environment

Hollywood's Matt Frewer and Rainforest Action Network (RAN) have joined forces to save the "Singing Forest" — a 1,600 acre area of thousand year-old trees in the Kootenays in southeastern British Columbia — from ongoing destruction. With the help of the Hollywood celebrity, best known for portraying the role of Max Headroom, RAN is campaigning to catalyze international pressure for drastic changes in British Columbia's logging policies.

"British Colombia's ancient

rainforests are among the world's last remaining primary forests, but they are being destroyed by chainsaw executives and a compliant government," Matt Frewer said. "It is simply unacceptable that the government is considering logging places like the Singing Forest, the pristine areas of Clayoquot Sound, and the home of the Spirit Bear on Princess Royal Island. B.C.'s old-growth liquidation policy is as bad as you'll find anywhere in the world." RAN's boycott of **MacMillan Bloedel** and **British Columbia** timber products continues.

With the completion of **Boise-Cascade's** logging operations in the Sugarloaf sale area of Southwest Oregon, the Siskiyou Project and Kalmiopsis Earth First! have suspended their boycott of the timber giant. *BQ* has been advised that the boycott will likely be revived by activists in Idaho before our next issue, but that the Oregon-based groups have chosen to redirect their efforts toward issues of immediate local concern.

The Boycott Chevron Committee has suspended its boycott of oil giant **Chevron** due to a lack of resources. While the committee believes Chevron has made little advancement in the area of environmental responsibility, the group felt it was stretched too thin to do the boycott justice.

The Cranberry Action Network (CAN) has called for a boycott of all **non-organic cranberries**, and in particular **Ocean Spray** and **Northland** cranberry companies. CAN reports that the production of cranberries in the Upper Midwest of the United States is causing tremendous destruction to the environment

and private property alike.

Anheuser-Busch finds itself the target of yet another boycott, this time for grazing its cattle on sensitive public lands, reports the Golden Trout Wilderness Protection League (GTWPL). Busch is the largest grazing permittee in the Golden Trout Wilderness area of the southern Sierra Nevada mountains, says GTWPL, "...and its operation is not only failing to comply with Inyo National Forest legal standards, but is also having demonstrably negative impacts on this biologically-important area."

Labor

The Northwest Treeplanters and Farmworkers United (PCUN) report significant progress in organizing field workers over the Summer of 1996. PCUN, which has been boycotting **NORPAC Foods** for several years, and which earlier in 1996 began a boycott of **Wholesome & Hearty Foods**, has achieved some success in winning paid breaks and access to clean drinking water, among other things, for workers in the fields of farms supplying NORPAC.

The Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union (HERE) has targeted the **Lafayette Park Hotel**, and five affiliated hotels and resorts, with a boycott because of the hotel's efforts to block workers from organizing into a union. The hotel has hired a union-busting "consulting group" to fight workers' organizing attempts, and it has threatened workers with termination and committed various other violations, reports HERE. Meanwhile, HERE

recently launched a web site for its local unions, so workers and concerned individuals alike can have easy access to lots of information on the various disputes the union is involved in in California. The address is: <<http://www.herecal.com>>.

Dixon-Ticonderoga has been removed from the *BQ* Ongoing list at the request of Rainforest Action Network (RAN). RAN instead has chosen to focus more of its energy on its boycotts of **Mitsubishi**, **Texaco**, **UNOCAL**, and **Weyerhaeuser/G-P**.

The United Food & Commercial Workers (UFCW) has asked that its boycott of **Dole** fruit, and parent company **Castle & Cook**, be removed from the Ongoing list. The UFCW has been doing some restructuring in central California, and has been unable to maintain the boycott. In another UFCW boycott, **Ernst Home & Garden Centers** announced in late November, 1996, that it would be closing all of its stores as soon as it could liquidate stock. Ernst filed for bankruptcy protection in July, 1996, and closed about a quarter of its stores, but continued low sales forced the chain to call it quits once and for all. Ernst is expected to close its doors for good early in 1997. UFCW Local 1001 intends to maintain its boycott until the end.

Human Rights

In June, 1996, Tibetan freedom activists intensified their boycott of all **Chinese goods**. Puget Consumer Cooperative (PCC) — the largest grocery cooperative in the United States with some 40,000 members — formally endorsed the boycott over the summer,

TEXAKKKO: Boys in The Hoods

Texaco found itself the target of yet another boycott this past November, only this time Texaco was greeted by a veritable media feeding frenzy. Tapes documenting bigotry riddled conversations by top Texaco executives, combined with protest calls from such visible civil rights activists as the Rev. Jesse Jackson of the Rainbow/ Push Coalition, the Rev. Al Sharpton of the National Action Network, and Kweisi Mfume, President and CEO of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), forced the oil giant squarely into the media spotlight.

"According to recent press reports, allegations have surfaced that executives of Texaco plotted to destroy evidence in a racial-discrimination lawsuit," said NAACP's Mfume. "In addition, a secret tape recording of Texaco executives discussing the case disclosed disturbing racist behavior on the part of those executives."

"The language and actions of Texaco executives as reflected on the taped recording of the meeting are outrageous and scurrilous," said Mfume. "It is insulting and demeaning to millions of Americans that senior officials at one of America's largest companies would use racial slurs and make anti-Semitic jokes while allegedly planning to destroy evidence in a racial-discrimination lawsuit."

On November 12, 1996, Jesse Jackson announced the Rainbow/ Push Coalition's plans to launch a boycott against Texaco effective noon on November 16, should the company not respond to its demands. These demands included: the immediate settlement by Texaco of the discrimination lawsuit against it; the "release of relevant Texaco staffing information; institutionalized policies that discourage 'patterns and practices' of intimidation and discrimination in the workplace by all Texaco employees; [and] open doors allowing for the advancement and greater opportunities for minorities and women in all areas of Texaco operations."

Two days later, the NAACP issued its own demands of Texaco, though the NAACP gave Texaco 30 days — until December 14 — to satisfy its demands, or it too would throw its economic weight into the ring, adding to the Rainbow/ Push boycott

a Texaco stock-divestiture campaign. The NAACP demands expanded on the Rainbow/ Push demands by specifying that Texaco include: establishment of specific goals and timetables to identify opportunities for African American-owned businesses to provide goods and services to Texaco, including African American media outlets; establishment of goals and timetables to identify opportunities for African American entrepreneurs to purchase distributorships and retail operations, and to assist in the purchase process by providing acquisition financing; establishment of a timetable and identification of opportunities for Texaco to invest capital in the African American venture capital funds; and the public promotion of all of these points to ensure that utilizations of them can be achieved.

"If a swift agreement is not reached, and Texaco is unwilling to address the root causes of the problems there," said Mfume, "we will work with our broad-based coalition to target Texaco's stock."

With only hours left before the launch of the Rainbow/ Push boycott, Texaco announced on November 15 a \$176 million settlement of the class-action discrimination lawsuit against it. "The settlement is a step in the right direction," said Jesse Jackson of Rainbow/ Push, "but a comprehensive plan including goals, targets, and timetables in terms of employment and economic development is still not on the table. There are also unresolved matters regarding the environment and economic development, and changing Texaco's internal culture for women and people of color."

"By settling this long-standing discrimination case, Texaco has met our first demand in moving toward resolution of this matter," said NAACP's Mfume. "But I must caution that this is only a first step on a long path toward racial reconciliation. The NAACP is in this process for the long-haul."

Texaco continues to be boycotted by Rainforest Action Network over destruction left in the wake of its drilling operations in Ecuador, as well as by a large coalition of Burma activists because of Texaco's continued business dealings in Burma. ✓\$

pulling Chinese made goods from the shelves of their seven stores. While many have expressed frustration at the sheer number of Chinese-made products on store shelves to look out for, the PCC action serves as evidence that it is possible for consumers and retailers alike to live without Chinese goods.

Heineken has pulled out of Burma, reports the Wetlands Preserve. Subsequently, the group has ended its boycott of Heineken and **Amstel Light** beers, which began in late 1995. Meanwhile, Burma activists continue their boycotts of **Texaco**, **UNOCAL** and **PepsiCo**. The latter recently divested itself of some of its holdings in Burma, suggesting that the company may be beginning to crack, reports Wetlands Preserve.

Civil Rights

Carl Owens of Queer Nation/ Atlanta appeared at the annual shareholder meeting of **Cracker Barrel restaurants** dressed as Santa Claus in November, 1996. Owens, a shareholder in the company, gave each member of the company's board of directors a lump of coal because the company has still not developed a policy that would forbid employment decisions based on a person's sexual orientation. Owens is one of an estimated fifteen to eighteen thousand shareholders in the company who only own one share of stock for the purpose of protesting the company's discrimination against Queer employees.

The American Family Asso-

ciation (AFA) has officially ended its boycott of **Kmart**, which had been boycotted by AFA because of the sale of pornographic magazines at its subsidiary, **Waldenbooks**. **Kmart** has sold off all of its holdings of **Waldenbooks** stock. **Kmart** President **Floyd Hall**, in a letter to AFA President **Donald Wildmon**, wrote, "The purpose of my letter today is to inform you and your supporters that **Kmart**, under my leadership, will

Southern Baptist Conference ignited a firestorm of media attention to the Disney boycott when the 14 million-plus member church endorsed the AFA boycott. Then in August, 1996, the 2.5 million member Assemblies of God church also endorsed the boycott.

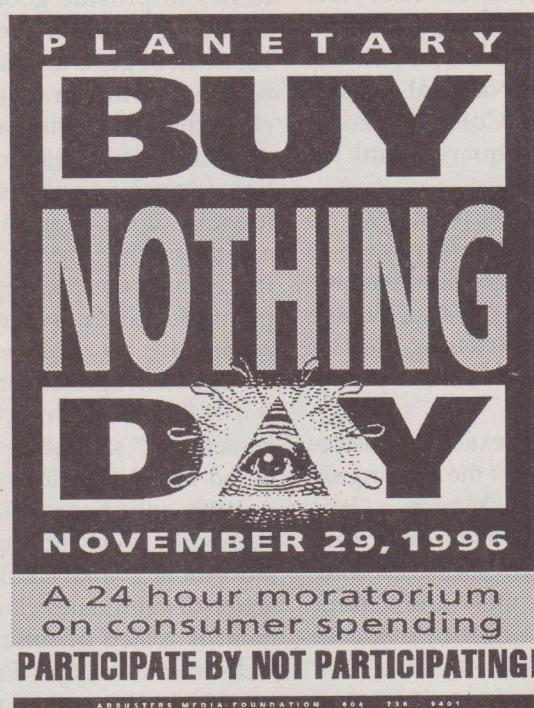
General

Stop Teenage Addiction to Tobacco (STAT) is no longer formally maintaining a boycott of **Tobacco Subsidiaries**. Instead, it has handed over boycott duties to **INFACT**, which continues to maintain a boycott against subsidiaries of **Philip Morris** and **RJ Reynolds**. **STAT** will focus its energies on education.

International Buy Nothing Day was moved to November 29 — the day after the U.S. Thanksgiving holiday — in 1996. The Friday after Thanksgiving in the U.S. is traditionally known as "Black Friday", as it is the single largest shopping day of the year. Thus, **Buy Nothing Day** organizers chose to focus its anti-con-

sumption message on the biggest day of consumption of the year. As it received national media attention in the U.S., the change appears to have achieved some success. So mark your calendars now for 1997, and the last Friday in November. Practice for one day doing the opposite of what the mainstream media tells you to do.

The Silicon Valley Clinton/Gore Democratic Club has asked that its boycott of **Sponsors of Rush Limbaugh** be removed



honor its tradition as a family-oriented store that shares many of the same values as your organization..."

"I hope this draws to a close our past differences," Hall continued, "and I look forward to working with you and your organization." Meanwhile, AFA has intensified its boycott of **Disney** over the entertainment company's policy of extending benefits to the domestic partners of its Queer employees, among other issues. In June, 1996, the

Attack Of The Killer Mutant Tofu

On October 7, 1996, the Pure Food Campaign announced a boycott of products using genetically engineered soybeans and corn. The first ever commercially raised crops of Monsanto's Roundup Ready Soybean, and Ciba Geigy's Maximizer Corn, were harvested this past fall, and are now being shipped to processing plants all over the world.

Monsanto's Roundup Ready Soybean (RRS) is designed to be resistant to Monsanto's herbicide, Roundup, with the intended use of allowing farmers to indiscriminately spray the soybean crops with the herbicide to kill off all other species of plants except RRS. Pure Food's concerns include: the potential for superweeds developing which are resistant to Roundup; the destruction of all other plant forms around these crops, including vital micro-organisms; the untested potential for human allergic reactions to products made from RRS beans; and the increased use of Monsanto's toxic herbicide, Roundup.

Similarly, Ciba Geigy's (CG) Maximizer Corn is engineered to be resistant to CG's Basta herbicide, creating the same set of problems as the RRS, says Pure Food. But the Maximizer adds the additional element of genes, spliced from a bacteria, which makes the corn resistant to the anti-biotic, ampicillin. CG uses the gene as a marker, to be able to identify whether young corn plants have successfully been endowed with resistance to Basta. And while the corn was not developed to be specifically ampicillin resistant, Pure Food worries that the consumption of Maximizer corn products by humans, or by cattle eventually eaten by humans, may lead to the consumers also being resistant to future treatment by the anti-biotic, ampicillin.

Indeed, the Pure Food Campaign has identified ten major products (as targets of its boycott) whose manufacturers have said that they are not opposed to using the genetically altered crops. These include Coca-Cola (corn sweeteners), Fritos corn chips, Quaker Oats corn meal, Fleischmann's margarine (corn oil), Karo corn syrup, Similac infant formula (soy proteins), Kraft salad dressings (soybean oil), McDonalds (foods fried in soybean oil, beef fed both soy and corn), Green Giant Harvest Burgers (soy-based), and Nestlé Crunch Bars (soy).

"It's not like a carrot," said Karen Marshall, a spokeswoman for Monsanto Co., to Reuters News

Service. "They (soybean products) are in candy bars, cookies, crackers. It's virtually everywhere."

"Tracking soybeans for the purposes of labeling them for human consumption is nearly impossible," reported Reuters. "Soybeans from different fields are frequently mixed by farmers, and are mixed again at grain elevators, and again at points throughout the marketing chain. Soybean meal and oil are the two main products made from soybeans. About 80 percent of the soybean is made into soymeal and the balance into soyoil. Soybean oil is used in cooking oil, margarine, mayonnaise, salad oils, and processed foods. Industrial uses include newspaper ink, plastics, and adhesives. Soymeal is mainly used as a livestock feed, but it also has a growing use in human foods."

"I think it will be very difficult for the market to find a way to sort GMO's (genetically modified organisms)," one exporter told Reuters. "The calls for labeling are begging the question because that presumes there is some difference... and that just isn't true," said Sheldon Hauch, president of the National Oilseed Processors Association, which represents soybean processing companies.

However, Greenpeace has achieved successes with the German wing of Swiss food giant Nestlé, and Anglo-Dutch Unilever, which have agreed not to use the soybeans.

"There are still some questions that have to be clarified at a European level," said German Agriculture Minister Jochen Borchert to *Focus* magazine. "We have to inform people and for that we need sensible labelling." He said a comprehensive and practical system for identifying the products must be found, to give consumers the option of using them or not. "We hope the European Parliament will agree. The possibility of voluntary labelling (by firms) is already there," said Borchert. On November 14, 1996 the European Parliament urged European Union governments to segregate and specifically label modified soybeans.

Still, Nestlé said it will use genetically altered soybeans in its food products, even though its German subsidiary had said it would not. In fact, Nestlé will speed up the introduction of the new ingredients to find out how consumers "really react," chairman Helmut Maucher told the German weekly news magazine *Stern*, reported Reuters. ✓\$

from the Ongoing list. The Club has been unable to monitor which companies are still sponsoring the right-wing talk show host's programs. (Apparently the left finally figured out how to ignore him.)

Court Cases Against Boycotts

The **McLibel** case in Britain officially became the longest trial of any kind in British history on November 4, 1996. It is now listed in the *Guinness Book of Records*, surpassing the previous record of 291 days, which was a case that actually consisted of *two* trials. **McDonalds** by now should have learned a lesson in SLAPP suits — a lesson hopefully not lost on the corporate legal hacks at other large companies who are determined to justify their questionable existences by attack the rights of the general public. Needless to say, the boycott of McDonalds continues.

In April, 1994, the State of Vermont enacted a law requiring products containing **rBST** (**Bovine Growth Hormone**) to be labeled. That same month, The International Dairy Foods Association, The Milk Industry Foundation, The International Ice Cream Association, The National Cheese Institute, The Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and The National Food Processors Association — all trade, lobbying, promotional and lobbying corporations — filed suit asserting that the Vermont statute was uncon-

stitutional. They were joined by the Monsanto Corporation as friend of the court.

On August 8, 1996, a panel for the 2nd US Circuit Court of Appeals, by a vote of 2-1, directed District Court Judge Murtha to issue a preliminary injunction blocking Vermont's rBST labeling law, on the grounds that this law might be found unconstitutional when the full trial is held. Apparently the Court believes that fictional entities such as cor-

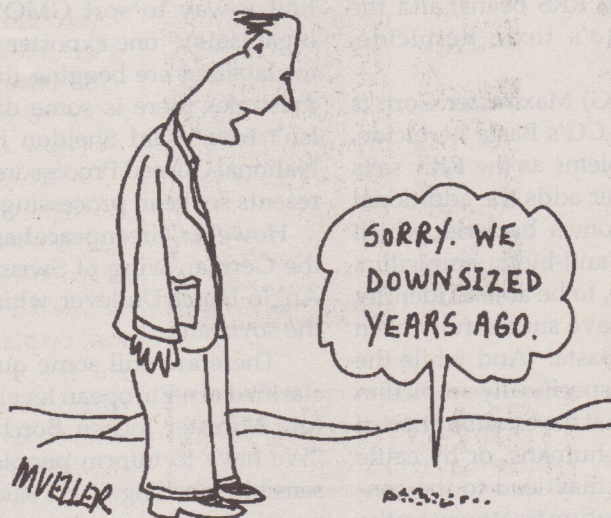
Daishowa versus the Friends of the Lubicon, as a result of which boycotts have been effectively banned in Canada, the Court has now even banned all press coverage of the court proceedings. Free speech continues to be beaten out of Canada by its judiciary on behalf of its corporations. Friends of the Lubicon are no longer allowed to promote their boycott of Daishowa, which is about as good a reason as any I can think of to boycott Daishowa into oblivion!

Up-and-coming

As *Boycott Quarterly* was going to press, we were notified of several boycotts which we were simply unable to get into this issue's Ongoing list. We will add them to the next issue. They include: a boycott of **Boys Town** by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) because of Boys Town's cruel experiments on cats; a boycott of **Macy's Department Stores** called by PETA and the Wetlands Preserve because of the store's continued sales of furs; a boycott of **Crown Gas** by Oil, Chemical and Atomic

Workers Local 4-227 because of the company's lock-out of workers during a contract dispute; a boycott of **Total Gas**, of France, which operates service stations in Colorado, for its continued presence in Burma; and a boycott of tourism to **Gettysburg, Pennsylvania**, by the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR), because of the slaughter of hundreds of deer at Gettysburg National Park. ✓\$

JOB INTERVIEW ON MARS.



porations have a right to be protected against having to express the facts, if the facts would tend to hurt profits. The Court also seems to believe that this right overrides any right for actual living, breathing, human citizens of the United States of America to be informed as to the ingredients of the foods they may or may not choose to ingest.

Speaking of courts suppressing free speech, in the case of

The Graphic Below Is Perfectly Clear... Have YOU Been Eating NUTRASWEET?!

As if Monsanto didn't already have enough trouble with its genetically engineered soybeans, growth hormones and tomatoes in late 1996, the company's artificial sweetener, NutraSweet, has been thrust back into the public spotlight. The sweetener, generically known as aspartame, had been accused of causing brain disorders since before the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved its commercial use in 1983. Now a new study suggests a correlation between aspartame's introduction in 1981, and an unexplained increase in brain tumor rates.

"Compared to other environmental factors, aspartame appears to be a promising candidate for explaining the surge in brain tumors in the mid-1980s," John Olney of Washington University in St. Louis wrote in the *Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology*.

Citing statistics on cancerous brain tumors from the U.S. National Cancer Institute and an animal study suggesting a link, he concluded that the popular sweetener may have played a role in the mid-1980s rise in brain tumors to an average of 53 per million people from 48 per million in the 1970s, reports Reuters News Service. He said similar increases in tumors have appeared in Europe.

The FDA has received complaints that aspartame causes adverse effects including headaches and nausea, reported Reuters. People suffering from phenylketonuria, a congenital condition that can cause mental retardation, have been told not to use products containing aspartame.

Aspartame is made up of amino acids much sweeter than sugar but has not been shown to aid dieters appreciably in losing weight. Monsanto, manufacturers of aspartame, sold under the brand name NutraSweet, strongly criticized the report, which was published November 1, 1996, and said the

data had been manipulated, reported Reuters.

"In 1993, Mission Possible began to tell the world aspartame/ NutraSweet/ Equal is a neurotoxin," said Betty Martini whose group, Mission Possible has called a boycott against aspartame producer, Monsanto. "75% of the complaints on food additives received by the [FDA] are against aspartame. Telling FDA an approved product is lethal is like reporting

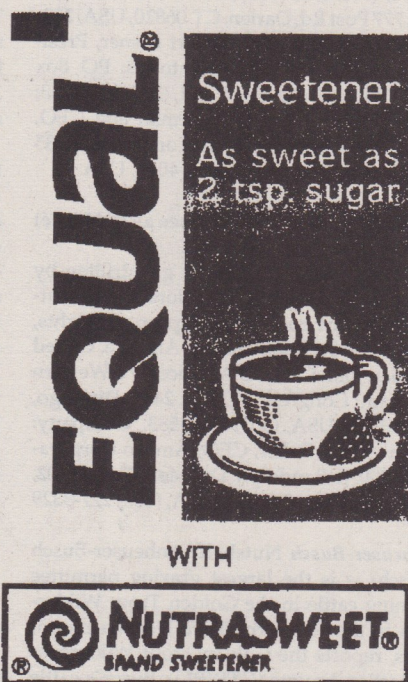
crime increases to the Mafia. Several FDA officials including Commissioner Hayes, who approved NutraSweet in 1983, went to work for NutraSweet Co. or its servants."

"The public is wiseing [sic] up and identifying their headaches, vision loss, seizures, nausea, weight gain and 87 other FDA documented symptoms as poisoning by constant daily microdoses of aspartame in food and drink," Martini continues. "This toxin was once listed with the Pentagon in an inventory of potential biochemical weapons, and Monsanto, owner of the NutraSweet Co., is the biggest producer of poisons on planet earth. Kill the weeds, kill the bugs, kill the customers; what's the difference? Think of it as tobacco in a bottle, and in a blue envelope for your coffee."

Recent signs of the tide turning against aspartame, according to

Mission Possible, include: Coca Cola, an official Olympics sponsor accompanied the Olympic torch parade with trucks of drinks, but they were "Out of Diet Coke"; thousands of 12-packs of Coke were stacked in front of gas stations — one had 1,900 packs by gas pumps — but not one can of Diet Coke; in Atlanta the NutraSweet trademark has disappeared from Diet Coke cans.

Indeed, in the process of putting this issue of *Boycott Quarterly* together, we sought out the NutraSweet logo to accompany this article. When we tried to extract one from an empty Diet Coke bottle, we discovered that the logo no longer appeared on Diet Coke bottles. ✓\$



ON-GOING BOYCOTTS

The following listing of on-going boycotts is current through November 15, 1996. Listings in this section are basic, and do not provide a complete view of the boycotts. Issue volume and number following a boycott listing denotes when boycott was previously featured in *Boycott Quarterly*. New boycotts are listed in italics. Note that addresses change frequently. *Boycott Quarterly* does not formally endorse any of the boycotts listed here. Listings are for informational purposes only. Readers are encouraged to use this information to assist them in further researching these boycott disputes on their own.

Adidas, Browning, & Florsheim Nutshell: These companies use kangaroo skins in some of their products, and the International Wildlife Coalition (IWC) charges that these kangaroos are killed inhumanely, unnecessarily and, in many cases, are threatened species. **Called by:** IWC, 70 E Falmouth Hwy, East Falmouth, MA 02536-5954, USA, (508) 548-8328; **Companies:** Adidas USA, Inc., 15 Independence Blvd., Warren, NJ 07059, USA; Browning, Route One, Morgan, UT 84050, USA; Florsheim, 130 S. Canal St., Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60606, USA

SUSPENDED Alaska Airlines Nutshell: Alaska Airlines sponsors the Iditarod Dogsled Race, a 1,159-mile Iditarod dogsled race across Alaska, which the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) charges engages cruel dog breeding practices and is cruel to the racing dogs. The company has been added to the boycott list by the United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers. **Called by:** United Coalition of Iditarod Animal Rights Volunteers, PO Box 670144, Chugiak, AK 99567, (907) 688-3103; **Company:** Ray Vecchi, CEO, Alaska Airlines, 19300 Pacific Highway S, Seattle, WA 98188

American Express Nutshell: The Grizzly Bear Task Force and Rocky Mountain Earth First! are calling for a boycott of American Express because of the role one of its subsidiaries is playing in the development of a Colorado ski resort in a pristine area identified as habitat for grizzly bears and several other endangered mammals. **Called by:** Earth First!, PO Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306, USA; **Company:** James D. Robinson, Chairman, American Express, World Financial Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, (800) 525-3355

American Express Nutshell: American Express continues to promote and sell fur coats in its catalogues, reports People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23501, USA, (757) 622-PETA; **Company:** Mr. Golub, Chairman, American Express, World Financial

Center, New York, NY 10258, USA, (800) 525-3355

American Home Products Nutshell: A coalition of animal rights groups in Canada and the U.S. charges American Home Products (AHP) subsidiary, Ayerst Organics, with the "abuse and killing of horses, environmental degradation, overprescription of drugs, and disrespect for women and menopause as a natural process. Ayerst Organics practices Pregnant Mare Urine farming (PMU) as a method of producing estrogen therapy drugs for women going through menopause, organizers report. **Called by:** People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23501, USA, (757) 622-PETA; (Premarin only) Friends of Animals, Inc., 777 Post Rd, Darien, CT 06820, USA, 203-656-1522; **Company:** Robert Essner, President, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, PO Box 8299, Philadelphia, PA 19101, (215) 971-5823; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA

American Home Products (see also: Nestlé)

Amoco Nutshell: Natural gas drilling by Amoco in Southwestern Colorado is threatening the environment and property rights, charges the San Juan Citizens Alliance. **Called by:** San Juan Citizens Alliance, c/o Western Colorado Congress, PO Box 2461, Durango, CO 81302, USA, (303) 259-3583. **Company:** H. Lawrence Fuller, CEO, Amoco Corporation, 200 E Randolph Dr, Mail Code 4802, Chicago, IL 60601-7125, USA, (800) 227-3329

Anheuser-Busch Nutshell: Anheuser-Busch (Busch) is the largest grazing permittee running cattle in the Golden Trout Wilderness in the southern Sierra Nevada mountains, reports the Golden Trout Wilderness Protection League (GTWPL). Busch's cattle grazing operations in violation of legal standards, and it is damaging the biologically sensitive wilderness area, charges GTWPL. **Called by:** GTWPL, 1442-A Walnut St, Suite 240, Berkeley, CA 94709, (510) 655-7157; **Company:** Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., One Busch Place, St. Louis, MO 63118, USA

Anheuser-Busch Nutshell: Anheuser-Busch (Busch) is charged with endangering the lives of marine mammals by keeping them in captivity in various marine parks, such as Sea World and Busch Gardens, that Busch owns and operates, report boycott organizers. **Called by:** Ben White, Friends of Animals, PO Box 3282, Friday Harbor, WA 98250-3282, USA; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd, San Rafael, CA 94901, (415) 388-9641, USA; **Company:** Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., One Busch Place, St. Louis, MO 63118, USA

Arizona Iced Tea (see G. Heileman Brewing Company)

Beef Nutshell: Over 70% of the public lands in the western 11 states are grazed by cattle which damage critical habitat at the tax payers expense for only 3% of the US beef supply, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Denzel & Nancy Ferguson, Star Route, Bates, OR 97817, USA; Oregon Natural Desert Association, 16 NW Kansas Ave, Bend, OR 97701-3202, USA; **Companies:** Vice President for Environmental Affairs, McDonalds Corporation, Kroc Drive, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA; Burger King, USA, 17777 Old Cutler Road, Miami, FL 33157, USA. **See Vol. 1, No. 3**

Bon-Ton department stores Nutshell: Bon-Ton has decided to sell and promote fur coats in two of its stores, reports Earth 2000. **Called by:** Earth 2000, PO Box 24, Shillington, PA 19607-0024, USA, (610) 775-4632; **Company:** not available at press time.

Bovine Growth Hormone (rBGH or rBST) Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge that FDA approved rBGH (a genetically engineered drug designed to increase milk production in dairy cows) without thorough enough health safety testing, despite negative test results, a huge surplus of milk and the concerns of thousands of dairy farmers. **Called by:** Dr. Michael Hansen, Consumer Policy Institute, Consumers Union, 101 Truman Avenue, Yonkers, NY 10703, USA; Pure Food Campaign, Foundation on Economic Trends, 1130 17th Street NW, #630, Washington, DC 20036, USA, (218) 226-4164; Dump the National Dairy Board Campaign, Route One, 1033 Havlik Road, Wonewoc, WI 53968, USA; **Industry Associations targeted:** National Dairy Board, Dairy News & Information Center, 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20007, USA; Animal Health Institute, BGH Lobby, 119 Oronoco Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2058, USA; **Major dairy companies targeted:** Howard Dean, CEO, Dean Foods Company, 3600 N River Road, Franklin Park, IL 60131-2185, USA; RJ Ventres, Chairman, Borden, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172, USA; Richard P. Mayer, CEO, Kraft General Foods, One Kraft Court, Glenview, IL 60025, USA. **See Vol. 1, No. 3**

British Columbia Forest Products/ MacMillan Bloedel Nutshell: Organizers charge that MacMillan Bloedel and the BC provincial government are destroying delicate ancient forests on Clayoquot Sound on BC's Vancouver Island, and violating native peoples' land rights in the process. **Called by:** Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Box 489, Tofino, BC Canada, (604) 725-4218; Kalmiopsis Earth First!, PO Box 2093, Cave Junction, OR 97523, USA; **Company:** Premier Mike Harcourt, Legislative Buildings, Victoria, BC, V8V 1X4, Canada, (604) 387-0087; Robert Findlay, CEO,

MacMillan Bloedel, 925 Georgia St, Vancouver, BC V8C 3L2, Canada, (604) 661-8000; W.L. Sauder, CEO, International Forest Products, PO Box 49114, 1055 Dunsmuir St, Vancouver, BC V7X 1H7, Canada, (604) 681-3221

Browning (see: Adidas)

Carnegie Mellon University Nutshell: Carnegie Mellon discriminates, contrary to its own policies, against its Queer employees and students by refusing to grant benefits to those with domestic partners equivalent to those offered to married employees and students, charges Lambda Alums. **Called by:** Lambda Alums, PO Box 5169, Pittsburgh, PA 15206, USA; **Company:** Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA

Champion International Nutshell: Charging that Champion International is guilty of environmentally devastating forestry and paper processing practices, Boycott Champion is calling for a boycott of the company, which produces paper for such clients as *National Geographic*, *Time*, Food Lion, Office Depot and Carnation. **Called by:** Champion Boycott, c/o the Center, 219 Log Home Rd, LaFollette, TN 37766, USA, (423) 562-5934; **Company:** Andrew Sigler, CEO, Champion International, One Champion Plaza, Stamford, CT 06921, USA, (203) 358-7000

China Nutshell: The Chinese government is responsible for countless human rights violations in the once sovereign nation of Tibet, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** International Campaign for Tibet, 1735 I St NW #615, Washington, DC 20006-2402, USA, (202) 785-1515; Tibetan Rights Campaign, PO Box 31966, Seattle, WA 98103, USA, (206) 547-1015; **Company:** Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, (202) 328-2520

Chinese Toys (see: Toyco)

Circle K Stores Nutshell: Circle K is America's largest retailer of porn magazines such as *Playboy*, *Penthouse* and *Hustler*, charges the American Family Association. **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, (601) 844-5036, amfamily@ebicom.net; **Company:** John Antico, Pres, Circle K, 3003 North Central Ave, Phoenix, AZ 85013, USA, (602) 437-0600

Clorox Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge Clorox with producing chlorine and chlorinated compounds which are an environmental health threat to all living matter. Clorox is asked to produce more bio-safe products in accordance with an international movement to ban chlorinated chemicals. **Called by:** The Committee for Universal Security, 1095 Smith Grade, Santa Cruz, CA 95060, USA; **Company:** Clorox Company, 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 9461, USA

Coca-Cola, Sears Roebuck & Co., and United Airlines Nutshell: The Chicago Animal

Rights Coalition is targeting these corporate sponsors of Chicago's John G. Shedd Aquarium, which recently captured three Pacific white-sided dolphins, in an effort to force the aquarium to release the dolphins back into the wild. **Called by:** Chicago Animal Rights Coalition, PO Box 66, Yorkville, IL 60545, USA **Companies:** Mr. Roberto Goizueta, CEO, The Coca-Cola Company, PO Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, USA, (404) 676-2121; Mr. Edward Brennan, Pres., Sears, Roebuck & Co., 233 S Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60684, USA, (708) 286-2500; Mr. Greenfield, CEO, United Airlines, PO Box 66100, Chicago, IL 60666, USA, (708) 952-6796

Coors Nutshell: Animal Emancipation, Inc, has called for a boycott of Coors because of the company's extensive sponsorship of rodeos, which AE argues are cruel to animals. **Called by:** Animal Emancipation, Inc, 6100 Telegraph Rd, #105, Ventura, CA 93003-4324, USA, (805) 655-5735; **Company:** Vivian Taylor, Consumer Affairs, Adolph Coors Brewing Co., Golden, CO 80401-1295, USA

Cracker Barrel Restaurants Nutshell: Cracker Barrel fired a number of gay and lesbian employees after issuing a statement in early 1991 which stated that the company would no longer hire people "whose sexual preferences fail to demonstrate normal, heterosexual values," charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Queer Nation Atlanta, PO Box 8233, Atlanta, GA 30306, USA. **Company:** Dan Evins, Pres., Cracker Barrel Old Country Stores, Inc., PO Box 787, Hartman Drive, Lebanon, TN 37088-0787, USA

Cranberries (non-organic) Nutshell: Non-organic cranberry growers cause tremendous damage to the environment and to the property of neighboring land-owners, charges the Cranberry Action Network (CAN). CAN is calling for a boycott of all non-organic cranberries, with particular focus on Ocean Spray and Northland. **Called by:** Cranberry Action Network/Rainbow Warriors, PO Box 272, Tomah, WI 54666, USA; **Companies:** not available at press time.

Crestar Bank Nutshell: Because of Crestar's very close relationship with Washington Gas, a gas utility in the Washington, DC area which has locked out its union workers for not accepting give-backs, the International Union of Gas Workers (IUGW) has targeted that bank with a boycott in order to pressure the unboycottalbe utility. **Called by:** IUGW, 2424 Pennsylvania Ave NW, #102, Washington, DC 20037, USA; **Company:** Richard G. Tilghman, Chairman and CEO, Crestar Financial Corp., 919 East Main St., Richmond, VA 23261, USA

Daishowa paper products Nutshell: Daishowa is accused of clearcutting forests on Lubicon Indian lands. **Called by:** Friends of the Lubicon, 485 Ridelle Avenue, Toronto, ON M6B 1K6, Canada, (416) 783-4694; **Company:** Daishowa Canada Co., Ltd., 1530 Royal

Trust Tower, Edmonton Centre, 10205 101th Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 2Z2, Canada, (403) 425-9122. See Vol. 2, No. 3

Detroit Newspapers Nutshell: The six unions of the Detroit Newspaper Agency, which jointly operates the *Detroit Free Press*, owned by Knight Ridder, Inc., and the *Detroit News*, owned by Gannett, charge that the papers are using unfair labor practices and illegal agreements to bust the unions and cut jobs. They are targeting the papers' parent companies' flagship papers, *The Miami Herald* and *USA Today*. **Called by:** Detroit Metropolitan Council of Newspaper Union, Strike Central, 3100 E. Jefferson, Detroit, MI 48207, USA, (313) 877-9016; **Companies:** Knight-Ridder, Inc., c/o The Miami Herald, One Herald Plaza, Miami, FL 33132-1693, USA, (305) 350-2111; Gannett Headquarters, 1100 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, VA 22234, USA, (703) 284-6000, <gcishare@info.gannett.com>

Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc. Nutshell: Diamond Walnut Growers are charged with hiring permanent replacements for striking workers, predominantly female, who had, in 1985, accepted a 30+% pay cut to help bail out the company. The company is now profitable. This is the first strike ever at Diamond. **Called by:** Economic Boycott Campaign, Teamsters Local 601, 745 E. Miner Avenue, Stockton, CA 95202, USA, (209) 546-7476; **Company:** Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., 1050 Diamond Street, Stockton, CA 95202, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Disney Nutshell: Disney has extended benefits to the partners of homosexual employees, has allowed queer groups to hold events at the Company's theme parks, and has produced other materials portraying queers in a positive light, promoting "numerous other anti-family policies and activities," charges the American Family Association. **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, (601) 844-5036, amfamily@ebicom.net; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, (818) 955-8214

Disney Nutshell: Charging that the proposed expansion of the Disneyland Park in Anaheim, California, will cost local taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies and will destroy existing neighborhoods, Anaheim Home has called for a boycott of Disney, demanding they call off the expansion. **Called by:** Anaheim Home, 1117 Wakefield Pl, Anaheim, CA 92802, USA, (714) 971-7516; **Company:** Walt Disney Company, 500 S. Buena Vista, Burbank, CA 91521, USA, (818) 955-8214

Dow, Dupont & Monsanto Nutshell: The Great Boycott has target the largest chemical companies on earth, which include Dow, Dupont and Monsanto, because of their continued development of genetically engineered foods and their toxification of the planet. **Called by:** The Great Boycott, 2633 Lincoln Blvd, Suite 256, Santa Monica, CA 90405,

USA, (213) 243-9005; **Companies:** Richard J. Mahoney, CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999; Edgar Woolard, CEO, E.I. Dupont de Nemours, 1007 Market St., Wilmington, DE 19898, USA, (800) 441-7515; Dow Chemical address not available at press time

Ernst Home & Garden Centers Nutshell: Ernst is demanding significant wage and benefit reductions from its employees in order to bail out its ailing parent company, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, charges UFCW Local 1001. **Called by:** UFCW Local 1001, 12838 SE 40th Place, Suite 201, Bellevue, WA 98006, USA, (206) 644-2292; **Company:** Tom Stanton, Senior Vice President, Ernst Home Center, Inc., 1511 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, USA, (206) 621-6700

Farm-Raised Fish Nutshell: Fish farms cause pollution, spread stronger fish diseases, increase the incidence of Red Tide, dilute the fish gene pool and increase the level of chemicals in the fish we eat, charge the Ocean Resource Conservation Alliance (ORCA) and the Watershed Bio-Enhancement Society (WBES). **Called by:** Mr. Teri Dawe, ORCA, Box 1189, Sechelt, BC V0N 3A0, Canada; Alois Schillinger, President, Watershed Bio-Enhancement Society, 210-3404 Kalum Street, Terrace, BC V8G 2N6, Canada; **Companies:** Write ORCA or WBES for companies

Florida Buycott Nutshell: Begun in response to Tampa's repeal of a Human Rights Ordinance, which had banned discrimination based on sexual orientation, the Florida Buycott is designed to encourage visitors and residents to restrict their spending only to businesses in Central Florida that have signed agreements *not* to discriminate based on sexual orientation. **Called by:** Human Rights Task Force, 1222 South Dale Mabry, Suite 652, Tampa, FL 33629, USA, (813) 273-8769, <hrtffl@aol.com>; write or call for a directory of businesses signed on to the Buycott. See Vol. 2, No. 2

Florsheim (see: Adidas)

Ford Motor Company Nutshell: Ford discriminates against Catholics at its West Belfast

plant in Northern Ireland, charges the Irish National Caucus (INC). **Called by:** INC, 413 East Capitol St., SE, Washington, DC 20003, USA, (202) 544-0568; **Company:** Mr. Alex P. Trotman, CEO, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, MI 48121, USA, (313) 322-9223. See Vol. 3, No. 3

G. Heileman Brewing Co./Hornell Brewing Co. Nutshell: The two companies are distributing a beer called Crazy Horse, which boycott organizers say disgraces the memory of the legendary Native American of the same name. **Called by:** American Indian Movement (AIM), 2300 Cedar Ave S., Minneapolis, MN 55404, USA, (612) 724-3129; Wisconsin Greens, PO Box 1002, Marshfield, WI 54449-7002, USA, (715) 472-2728; Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights, Inc. (HONOR), 2647 North Stowell Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53211, USA, (414) 963-1324; Crazy Horse Defense Project, 2306 Rockwood Ave, St. Paul, MN 55116-3133, USA, (612) 690-3332; **Companies:** Thomas J. Rattigan, G. Heileman Brewing Co., PO Box 459, La Crosse, WI 54602, USA, 608-785-1000; Ferolito & Vultaggio & Sons, Subsidiary of Hornell Brewing Co., 4501 Glenwood Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11203, USA, (718) 227-2111. See Vol. 2, No. 3

Genetically Engineered Foods Nutshell: The Pure Food Campaign reports that numerous companies are choosing to use genetically engineered soybeans from Monsanto, and corn from Ciba Geigy, in their products. Pure Food's concerns over genetically engineered foods include: the potential for superweeds developing which are resistant to Roundup; the destruction of all other plant forms around these crops, including vital micro-organisms; the untested potential for human allergic reactions to products made from RRS beans; and the increased use of Monsanto's toxic herbicide, Roundup. Additionally, Pure Food worries that, in particular, the consumption of Ciba Geigy's Maximizer corn products by humans, or by cattle eventually eaten by humans, may lead to the consumers also being resistant to future treatment by the anti-biotic, ampicillin. **Called by:** Pure Food Campaign, 1660 L St NW, #216, Washington, DC 20036, USA, (800) 253-0681, <purefood@aol.com>; **Companies:** Ten products have been singled out by the Pure Food boycott. For the complete contact list, call

Pure Food.

Georgia Pacific (see: Weyerhaeuser)

Gillette Products Nutshell: Gillette continues to do product safety testing on animals when such tests are not required by law, unnecessary and have non-animal alternatives, charges People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). **Called by:** PETA, 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23501, USA, (757) 622-PETA; **Company:** The Gillette Company, Prudential Tower Building, Boston, MA 02199, USA. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Gold Nutshell: The mining of gold in Montana, and elsewhere, causes ground water pollution and environmental degradation through strip-mining, and valuable federal lands are privatized for very little money based on a mining law dating back to the 1840's, charges the Montana Environmental Center. **Called by:** David Zimmerman, Montana Environmental Center, PO Box 253, Pony, MT 59747, USA; Boycott Gold Jewelry, PO Box 1514, Tonasket, WA 98844, USA; **Companies:** All gold jewelry — contact organizers for specific companies

Grapes (California Table) Nutshell: California grape growers are accused by the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) of providing poor wages and working conditions, using dangerous pesticides and refusing to allow fair union elections. **Called by:** UFW, La Paz, Keene, CA 93570, USA, (805) 822-5571; **Companies:** Pavich, Route 2 Box 291, Delano, CA 93215, USA See Vol. 2, No. 2

Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan Nutshell: Grand Metropolitan, owners of Pillsbury, Hagan-Daz, Burger King, Alpo and Green Giant, has moved hundreds of Green Giant union jobs from California to Mexico, where workers are poorly paid and environmental standards are less stringent, charges Trabajadores Desplazado. **Called by:** Trabajadores Desplazado, Boycott Pillsbury/Green Giant, 434 Main Street #222, Watsonville, CA 95076, USA; **Company:** Paul Walsh, Frozen Foods Operations, The Pillsbury Center, Minneapolis, MN 55402, USA, (800) 767-4466. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Nutshell: Hoechst AG, the German parent of Hoechst-Roussel, has received permission from the U.S. Food & Drug Administration for its subsidiary to begin testing of RU-486, also known as "the abortion pill", in preparation for the drugs entry into the U.S. market. Boycott organizers are targeting the company's other products with a boycott intended to encourage the company to abandon its intentions to market RU-486 in the U.S. **Called by:** Focus on the Family, 8605 Explorer Dr, Colorado Springs, CO 80920, USA, (719) 531-3400; National Right to Life, 419 7th St, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20004, USA, (202) 626-8825; **Company:** John Herdklotz, President, Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Route

**ONE DOLLAR,
ONE VOTE!**

202-206, PO Box 2500, Somerville, NJ 08876-1258, USA

Holiday Inns Nutshell: All corporately owned Holiday Inns carry Satellite Cinema movie service which includes in-room porn movies, charges American Family Association (AFA). AFA reports that Holiday Inns is the largest provider of in-room pornographic movies in the United States. **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, (601) 844-5036; **Company:** Bryan Langston, Chairman, 3 Ravinia Dr., Suite 2000, Atlanta, GA 30346, USA, (800) HOLIDAY

Holly Farms (see: Tyson Foods)

Home Savings Nutshell: Home Savings wants to develop an area in Ventura County, California known as Ahmanson Ranch, and boycott organizers charge that the development, if allowed, will destroy hundreds of areas of native grasslands which is home to rare oak trees, eagle habitat and Indian archaeological sites, as well as the rural quality of life of the area. **Called by:** Vince Curtis, Friends of Ahmanson Ranch, 21755 Ventura Blvd #207, Woodland Hills, CA 91364, USA, (818) 386-5998; **Company:** Charles Rinehart, CEO, Home Savings, 4900 Rivergrade Road, Irwindale, CA 91706, USA, (818) 960-6311

HoneyBaked Ham Nutshell: HoneyBaked purchases pig body parts from factory farms and slaughterhouses that engage in cruel and abusive treatment of animals, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Orange County People for Animals, PO Box 28918, Santa Ana, CA 92799, USA, (714) 751-OCFA; **Company:** Louis Schmidt, Sr., President, HoneyBaked Ham, Inc, PO Box 7040, Troy, MI 48007, USA

Hormel Nutshell: Hormel is accused of unfair labor practices, unsafe working conditions, forcing cuts in wages and benefits and permanently replacing workers during a 1985-86 strike, according to Austin United Support Group. **Called by:** Austin United Support Group, 505 7th Street NE, Austin, MN 55912, USA; **Company:** Hormel, 501 16th Avenue, PO Box 800, Austin, MN 55912, USA

Ireland Tourism Nutshell: Animal rights activists are trying to get the country of Ireland to ban hare coursing. "In hare coursing, greyhounds are set on wild hares [rabbits] in an enclosed field. Hares who cannot outrun the dogs to reach the safety box are caught and torn to pieces," reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, (717) 586-2200. **Company:** Her Excellency, President Mary Robinson, Presidential Residence, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8, Ireland

Kmart Nutshell: Kmart pays its workers much less (much than 33% less), provides less sick and personal time, fewer holidays, and stricter disciplinary policies at its Greensboro, North Carolina distribution center than its other centers, while not provide basics like

restrooms and adequate air conditioning, charges Friends of the Poor Organization. **Called by:** Friends of the Poor Organization, 712 South Elam Ave, Greensboro, NC 27403, USA; **Company:** Floyd Hall, Chairman, K-Mart Corporation, 3100 West Big Beaver Rd, Troy, MI 48084, USA, (800) 63-Kmart

Kool-Aid Koolbursts Nutshell: The Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG) charges that packaged goods industry giant Philip Morris is marketing Kool-Aid Koolbursts with excessive and wasteful packaging while standing in the way of waste reduction and recycling programs, at the expense of the environment and the taxpayers. **Called by:** MASSPIRG, 29 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111-1305, USA, (617) 292-4800; **Company:** Philip J. Davis, VP for Corporate Relations, Philip Morris Companies Inc., 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017-5592, USA

Kraft/General Foods (see: Tobacco Subsidiaries)

Lafayette Park Hotel Nutshell: Lafayette Park Hotel is fighting attempts by its workers to organize a union, charges the Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union (HERE). HERE says the hotel is, "threatening workers with firing them for supporting the union, bribing workers with benefits so they would not support the union, using surveillance of workers, and many other violations." **Called by:** HERE Local 2850, 548 20th St, Oakland, CA 94612, USA, (510) 893-3181 ext. 116, <here2850@igc.apc.org>; **Company:** not available at press time.

Land O' Lakes Nutshell: Food & Water, Inc., is demanding that Land O' Lakes, one of the largest U.S. dairy producers, stop using synthetic Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH) in the production of its products. See the BGH listing above for more information on BGH. **Called by:** Food & Water, Inc., RR 1, Box 114, Marshfield, VT 05658, USA, (802) 426-3700; **Companies:** Jack Gherty, CEO, Land O' Lakes, 2255 South Shore Blvd, White Bear Lake, MN 55110, USA

Lerner New York Nutshell: Earth 2000 is demanding that Lerner stop selling fur products because of the cruelty of the fur industry. **Called by:** Danny Seo, Earth 2000, PO Box 24, Shillington, PA 19607, USA, (610) 775-4632; **Company:** Lerner New York, 460 West 33rd St, New York, NY 10001, USA

Levi Strauss & Co. products Nutshell: Levi's

moved one of its plants from San Antonio, Texas to Costa Rica, converting well-paying jobs into low paying jobs, and devastating the San Antonio community, charges La Fuerza Unida. **Called by:** La Fuerza Unida, PO Box 830083, San Antonio, TX 78283-0083, USA; **Company:** Armondo Ojeda, Levi Strauss & Co., 1155 Battery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, (415) 544-4128. See Vol. 1, No. 2

Lykes Brothers, Inc Nutshell: Lykes has assumed possession of part of Fisheating Creek, diverting its waters and removing public access, which is illegal in Florida, according to Save Our Creeks. **Called by:** Save Our Creeks, PO Box 345, Estero, FL 33928, USA; **Company:** Tom Rankin, CEO, Lykes Bros., Inc., 107 SW Cr. 721, Brighton, FL 34974, USA, (813) 763-3041

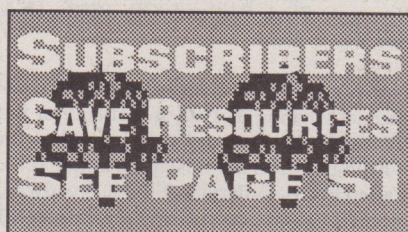
Magazine Dirty Dozen Nutshell: Adbusters / Media Foundation has targeted the twelve magazines accepting the largest amount of tobacco advertising because of the massive toll tobacco related health problems cause. See Product List for magazine titles. **Called by:** Adbusters / Media Foundation, 1243 West 7th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6H 1B7, Canada, (604) 736-9401; **Companies:** For a complete list of names and addresses of the "Dirty Dozen", write to Adbusters

Make-A-Wish Foundation Nutshell: Make-A-Wish, which recently granted a wish for an ill teen to hunt an Alaskan bear, has been asked to ban the granting its wishes to children which involves the taking of another life by In Defense of Animals (IDA). **Called by:** IDA, 131 Camino Alto, Suite E, Mill Valley, CA 94941, USA, (415) 388-9641; **Company:** Stephen Torkelson, CEO, Make-A-Wish Foundation of America, 100 West Clarendon, Suite 2200, Phoenix, AZ 85013-3518, USA, (800) 722-WISH

Maxxam (see: Redwood Products)

McDonald's Nutshell: An international coalition is boycotting McDonald's fast-food restaurants until the company offers non-meat alternatives on its menus in all of its stores worldwide. **Called by:** Vegetarian Society, Inc, PO Box 34427, Los Angeles, CA 90034, USA, (310) 281-1907; **Company:** McDonald's Corporation, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60521, USA

Mellon Bank PSFS Nutshell: Mellon Bank is the Trustee of an estate which owns a wildlife sanctuary in upstate New York, and the management of the sanctuary, employed by Mellon Bank, is made up of hunters who are accused of poaching on sanctuary lands, adjoining lands, using the Sanctuary to promote hunting and of harassing members of Friends of Beaversprite (FoB), charges FoB. **Called by:** Friends of Beaversprite, PO Box 591, Little Falls, NY 13365, USA; **Company:** Frank Cahouet, Chairman, Mellon Bank PSFS, 1 Mellon Bank Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15258, USA, (800) 272-9300. See Vol. 1, No. 4



Milwaukee Brewers Nutshell: Against Legislation Enacting Repressive Taxation (ALERT) charges that a new tax in a five-county area of Wisconsin to fund a new stadium for the Milwaukee Brewers is nothing more than corporate welfare. Questioning the Brewers ability to repay stadium bonds, ALERT has called for a boycott of the bonds. **Called by:** ALERT Wisconsin, PO Box 262, Thiensville, WI 52092, USA, (414) 964-8694, <coreyj@execpc.com>; **Company:** not available at press time

Mitsubishi Corporation Nutshell: Mitsubishi is causing the destruction of tropical rainforest lands, and threatening endangered species and indigenous peoples, throughout the world, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, (415) 398-4404; **Company:** Mr. Tetsuo Kamimura, CEO, Mitsubishi International Corporation, 520 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA, (212) 605-2000; or Mr. Makihara, President, Mitsubishi Corporation, Attn: Mr. Makihara, President, 6-3 Marunouchi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Japan. See Vol. 2, No. 3

Monsanto (see also: Genetically Engineered Foods)

Monsanto Nutshell: Charging Nutrasweet, or Aspartame, is a dangerous neurotoxin that causes a wide range of medical problems, and has been inadequately tested, Mission Possible has called for a boycott of parent company Monsanto. **Called by:** Betty Martini, Mission Possible, PO Box 28098, Atlanta, GA 30358, USA; **Company:** Richard J. Mahoney, CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999

Monsanto Nutshell: Monsanto's version of rBGH (see Isiting for Bovine Growth Hormone) was approved for use by the FDA, and boycott organizers believe that Monsanto is trying to force dairy farmers to use it. Dairy farmers across the United States are boycotting all Monsanto products in response. **Called by:** Pure Dairy Commission, RR 2, Box 191, New Auburn, WI 54757, USA; **Company:** Richard J. Mahoney, CEO, Monsanto, Inc, 800 North Linbergh Blvd, St Louis, MO 63167, USA, (800) 233-2999

Montana Tourism Nutshell: The State of Montana is killing bison that are part of the Yellowstone National Park herd when they cross over the park boundary into Montana, charges Yellowstone Earth First!. **Called by:** Yellowstone Earth First!, PO Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA; ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, (717) 586-2200; **Company:** Montana Department of Tourism, 1424 9th Avenue, Helena, MT 59620, USA, (800) 548-3390

Musicland Nutshell: Musicland has instituted an "18 to Buy" policy with regards to certain labelled music in its stores, reports the Washington Music Industry Coalition

(WMIC). **Called by:** Richard T. White, WMIC, PO Box 4135, Seattle, WA 98104-0135, USA, (206) 622-7177; **Company:** Musicland Group, Main Office, 7500 Excelsior Blvd, Minneapolis, MN 55426, USA, (612) 932-7700

Nestlé and American Home Products Nutshell: Organizers charge Nestlé and American Home Products with contributing to the deaths of millions of infants worldwide through the use of dangerous baby formula marketing practices. **Called by:** Jan Richter, Action for Corporate Accountability, 910 17th St NW #413, Washington, DC 20006, USA, (202) 776-0595; Northwest Boycott Committee, PO Box 10445, Portland, OR 97219, USA, (503) 244-3726 **Companies:** Mr. Tim Crull, President and CEO, Nestlé USA, 800 North Brand, Glendale, CA 91203, USA; Mr. John R. Stafford, Chairman and CEO, American Home Products Corporation, 685 Third, New York, NY 10017-4085, USA. See Vol. 3, No. 3

NORPAC/Steinfeld's Nutshell: Kraemer Farms of Oregon will not allow a union elec-



tion for its workers and has been intimidating workers by not rehiring strikers and arming its foremen, charges Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN). PCUN has targeted NORPAC and Steinfeld's because the two produce processors buy produce from Kraemer Farms. **Called by:** PCUN, Larry Kleinman, Boycott Coordinator, 300 Young Street, Woodburn, OR 97071, USA, (503) 982-0243; **Companies:** Kraemer Farms, 13318 Dominic Road NE, Mt Angel, OR 97362, USA; Arthur Christiansen, Pres., NORPAC, PO Box 458, Stayton, OR 97383, USA; Ray Steinfeld, Pres, Steinfeld's Products, 10001 N Rivergate Blvd, Portland, OR 97203, USA See Vol. 2, No. 2

Norway Nutshell: Norway resumed commercial whaling in 1993, in defiance of the International Whaling Commission ban on whaling, reports Earth Island Institute (EII). **Called by:** Mark Berman, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133, USA, (415) 788-3666; **Company:** Embassy of Norway,

2720 34th St. NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA

Omni Hotels Nutshell: Omni Hotels sponsors an annual fur show and sale at its hotel in downtown Baltimore. Animal Liberation Front-Maryland Support Group (MD-SLFSG) has demanded that hotel chain end the shows, as the fur trade is cruel to the animals who are 'harvested' for their pelts. **Called by:** MD-SLFSG, PO Box 132, 7188 Cradlerock Way, Columbia, MD 21045, USA, (410) 720-5305, nufflink@usa.pipeline.com [security advisory: MD-SLFSG warns that it is under surveillance. Appropriate caution should be taken when contacting them.]; **Company:** Omni Corporate Headquarters, 500 LaFayette Rd, Hampton, NH, 03842, USA, (603) 926-8911

PVC Plastic/#3 Plastic Bottles Nutshell: Because of the problems #3 plastic bottles cause to plastic recycling efforts, in addition to the toxic components that go into the production of PVC, the Recycling Advocates have asked consumers to boycott all products packaged in #3 plastic containers. **Called by:** Betty Patton, Recycling Advocates, 32 NE 44th Ave, Portland, OR 97213-2301, USA, (503) 230-9513; **Companies:** contact Recycling Advocates for an extensive list of products packaged in #3 plastic.

Pennsylvania Dutch Country Nutshell: The International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR) has called for a tourism boycott of the Pennsylvania Dutch Country around Lancaster, PA, in response to area's puppy mills industry, in which dogs are treated like livestock and are discarded when they no longer can produce puppies. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, (717) 586-2200; **Company:** Daniel C. Witmer, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, 100 S. Queen St, PO Box 1558, Lancaster, PA 17608, USA; Pennsylvania Dutch Convention & Visitors Bureau, 501 Greenfield Rd, Lancaster, PA 17601, USA, (800) 735-2629;

PepsiCo Nutshell: PepsiCo, parent company of Pepsi, Frito-Lay, KFC, Taco-Bell and Pizza Hut, is doing business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott. Human rights activists throughout the world are demanding that companies and governments economically isolate the Burmese military government in order to stop its brutal repression of the people of Burma. **Called by:** OPIRG-Carleton, 1125 Colonel By Dr., 326 UniCentre, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada, (613) 520-2757, <ai268@freenet.carleton.ca>; Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, <baek@lclark.edu>; **Company:** Wayne Calloway, CEO, PepsiCo, Anderson Hill Rd, Purchase, NY 10577, USA, (800) 433-2652

Perdue Chicken Nutshell: Perdue raises its chickens in cramped cages, which causes the chickens to live their entire lives in misery, and which leads to increased use of drugs in

the chickens and increased incidences of tainted chickens reaching the consumer, charges the Animal Rights Coalition (ARI). **Called by:** Henry Spira, ARI, PO Box 214, Planetarium Station, New York, NY 10014, USA; **Company:** Frank Perdue, Perdue Chicken, PO Box 1537, Salisbury, MD 21801, USA

Philip Morris Nutshell: Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACT has called for a boycott of all Philip Morris products. **Called by:** INFACT, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; **Company:** Geoffrey Bible, CEO, Philip Morris Companies, Inc, 120 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017, USA

Procter & Gamble Nutshell: Procter & Gamble continues to perform safety tests for its consumer and cosmetic products on animals when these test are not required by law, unnecessary and when alternative, non-animal tests exist, charges In Defense of Animals (IDA). **Called by:** IDA, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, (415) 388-9641; **Company:** John Pepper, CEO, Procter & Gamble, PO Box 599, Cincinnati, OH 45201, USA, 800-543-7270. See Vol. 1, No. 4

Puerto Rico Nutshell: In Puerto Rico, people do not spay and neuter their animals, and often simply discard them when they become pregnant, leading to the development of a huge population of stray, starving animals — particularly dogs — roaming all over the island, reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). ISAR has called for a boycott of conventions and tourism in Puerto Rico. **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, (717) 586-2200; **Company:** Governor Pedro J. Rossello, Capitol Building, Ponce de Leon Ave, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901, USA; Puerto Rico Tourism Company, 575 Fifth Ave, 23rd floor, New York, NY 10017, USA, (800) 233-6530

RJ Reynolds Nutshell: Charging that the tobacco industry giant is spreading the tobacco addiction around the world, especially to children and young people, INFACT has called for a boycott of all RJ Reynolds products. **Called by:** INFACT, 256 Hanover St, Boston, MA 02113, USA, (617) 742-4583; **Company:** Steven Goldstone, CEO, RJR Nabisco, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019, USA

Redwood Products/Maxxam Nutshell: Maxxam bought out Pacific Lumber (PL) and has been cutting PL's trees at an accelerated rate to pay off junk bonds, decimating the redwood forests, hurting labor and violently harassing environmentalists in the process, charges Ecotopia Earth First!. The redwood forests are so decimated that only a long term moratorium on cutting will bring them back, organizers report. **Called by:** Darryl Cherney, Ecotopia Earth First!, PO Box 34, Garberville, CA 95440, USA; **Company:** Pacific Lumber/

Maxxam, Scotia, CA 95565, USA

Round Table Pizza Nutshell: Charging that workers at Round Table Pizza restaurants receive low wages, no benefits, no job security, no pensions, etc., Hotel Employees, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union (HERE) Local 2850 is seeking the first union contract with the pizza chain. **Called by:** HERE Local 2850, 548 20th St, Oakland, CA 94612, (510) 893-3181; **Company:** James Fletcher, Pres., 655 Montgomery St 7th Fl, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, (415) 392-7500

Safeway Nutshell: Safeway will destroy well established residential neighborhoods, and in the process increasing crime, traffic, and adverse impacts on the environment and the overall quality of life, by building huge super-stores in older neighborhoods in Boulder and Denver, Colorado, charges Save A Neighborhood. **Called by:** Save A Neighborhood — Boulder & Denver, PO Box 2696, Denver, CO 80201, USA; **Company:** Steven A. Burd, CEO, Safeway, Inc, 201 4th St, Oakland, CA 94660, USA, (510) 891-3000; John King, Div. Mng., Division Office, 6900 S Yosemite, Englewood, CO 80112, USA, (303) 843-7600

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See Page 51

Santa Fe Hotel & Casino Nutshell: The Santa Fe Hotel & Casino is blocking its workers from organizing with HERE Union, despite a federally supervised union election, charge boycott organizers. **Called by:** Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union, 1630 S. Commerce St, Las Vegas, NV 89102-2705, USA, (702) 385-2131; **Company:** Santa Fe Hotel & Casino, 4949 N. Rancho Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89130, USA, (702) 658-4900

Sears, Roebuck & Co. (see: Coca-Cola)

Shell Oil Nutshell: Royal Dutch Shell is responsible for environmental and human rights atrocities in relation to its operations in Ogoniland, Nigeria, and in its relationship with the oppressive military dictatorship government of Nigeria, charges an international coalition of boycotting organizations. **Called by:** WRAG, 161 Hudson St, New York, NY 10013, USA, (212) 966-4225; Sierra Club, 730 Polk St, San Francisco, CA 94109, USA, (415) 776-2211, <http://www.sierraclub.org>; Peter

van Heusden, Earthlife Africa, Cape Town, South Africa, pvh@ucthpx.uct.ac.za; Amnesty International, (202) 544-0200; The Africa Fund, (212) 544-0200; TransAfrica, (202) 797-2301; Steven Kretzman, Greenpeace, (202) 319-2515; Andrea Durbin, Friends of the Earth, (202) 783-7400 x209; Rainforest Action Network, (415) 398-4404; **Company:** C.A.J. Herkstrter, Chairman, Royal Dutch Shell, Carel van Builantlandtlaan 30, 2596 HR The Hague, Netherlands, <http://www.shellnigeria.com>; Philip J. Carroll, Pres, Shell Oil Company, PO Box 2463, Houston, TX 77252, USA, (800) 248-4257, <http://www.shellus.com>

Starbucks bottled coffee drinks Nutshell: Starbucks, the gourmet coffee company, has entered into a joint venture agreement for the production of bottled cold coffee drinks with PepsiCo. The Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee is asking that people boycott these Starbucks' products in order to increase pressure on PepsiCo to pull its operations out of Burma. (See: PepsiCo listing above) **Called by:** Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee, PO Box 1926, Portland, OR 97207, USA, <brischmidt@aol.com>; **Company:** Starbucks, PO Box 34067, Seattle, WA 98124, USA, (206) 447-7950

Steinfeld's (see: NORPAC)

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco, which was being sued for racial discrimination, is now charged with having a culture of racism and anti-semitism, after some of the company's top executives were recorded making bigotted slurs in conversations about the lawsuit. The Rainbow/ Push Coalition has called for a boycott of all Texaco goods and services. **Called by:** Rainbow/ Push Coalition, PO Box 27385, Washington, DC 20005, USA, (202) 728-1180; **Company:** Peter Bijur, Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering the Ecuadorian tropical rainforests in their pursuit for oil, charges the Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, (415) 398-4404; **Company:** Peter Bijur, Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

Texaco Nutshell: Texaco is plundering tropical rainforests in Burma, in order to build a gas pipeline from Thailand, ignoring an international call for divestment by companies from the country, reports Project Maje (see PepsiCo listing above for more details). **Called by:** Project Maje, 14 Dartmouth Rd., Cranford, NJ 07016, USA; **Company:** Peter Bijur, Chairman and CEO, Texaco Inc., 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10650, USA

The Nature Company (see: The Nature Conservancy)

The Nature Conservancy Nutshell: People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)

charges that The Nature Conservancy is using unnecessarily cruel means to remove feral pigs, goats and other animals from its lands in the Hawaiian Islands and elsewhere. **Called by:** PETA, 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23501, (757) 622-PETA; **Company:** John Sawhill, President, The Nature Conservancy, 1815 N. Lynn St., Arlington, VA 22209, USA

The New York Times Nutshell: Committee 6 charges that the news organization "consistently promotes, encourages and actively supports violence by governments and other vested interests key to their survival as 'the most important newspaper on the planet [Noam Chomsky].'" **Called by:** Committee 6, 321 W. Mountain Ave, #3, Las Cruces, NM 88005, USA; **Company:** Arthur Sulzberger, CEO, The New York Times Company, 229 West 43rd St, New York, NY 10036, USA

Tobacco Subsidiaries (see: Philip Morris, RJ Reynolds)

Toycott Nutshell: The Chinese government is notorious for human rights atrocities in China and Tibet, as well as for violently crushing that country's democracy movement, charges the Toycott Coalition. China is the single largest producer of toys sold in the US. **Called by:** Toycott Coalition, c/o Support Democracy in China, PO Box 161588, Cupertino, CA 95016-1588, USA, (408) 534-1868; **Companies:** Michael Goldstein, Toys 'R' Us, 461 From Road, Paramus, NJ 07652, USA; Embassy of China, 2300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA, (202) 328-2520. **See Vol. 1, No. 1**

Tuna Nutshell: Certain fishing practices endanger dolphins, charges Earth Island Institute (EII). **Dolphin Safe:** Some companies have changed their fishing practices. They are: Starkist (by Heinz), Chicken of the Sea (by Van Camp Seafoods), Deep Sea Tongol & Ocean Light (by Humble Whole Foods), Natural Sea (Cornicopia), Safeway Brands, Kraft Food Service, Bumble Bee (Unicord), Geisha (Nozaki). Heinz also produces a wide range of dolphin-safe pet foods. **Called by:** Save the Dolphins Project, EII, 300 Broadway, Suite 28, San Francisco, CA 94133-3312, USA, (415) 788-3666; **Companies:** Connell Foods, Inc., 45 Cardinal Drive, Westfield, NJ 07092, USA; Mitsubishi Foods, Inc., PO Box 81226, San Diego, CA 92138, USA; SYSCO Corporation, 1390 Enclave Parkway, Houston, TX 77077-2027, USA

Tyson Foods/Holly Farms Nutshell: Tyson Foods took over Holly Farms and immediately moved to eliminate unionized trucking jobs, charges the Teamsters Local 391. Tyson is accused of other unfair labor practices, as well. **Called by:** Boycott Committee, Teamsters Local 391, PO Box 929, Kernersville, NC 27825, USA, (910) 668-0441; **Company:** Don Tyson, Chairman, Tyson Foods, 2210 Oaklawn Drive, PO Box 2020, Springdale, AR 72765, USA, (501) 756-4000

United Airlines (see: Coca-Cola)

UNOCAL Nutshell: UNOCAL, parent company of Union 76 service stations, continues to do business in Burma, in defiance of an international boycott of all businesses in the country. Rainforest Action Network (RAN) reports that UNOCAL is developing a natural gas pipeline through tropical rainforest belonging to the Mon and Karen people of Burma. For more details on the Burma boycott, see the PepsiCo listing above. **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome, Suite 700, San Francisco, CA 98111, USA, (415) 398-4404; **Company:** Roger C. Beach, President, UNOCAL Corp., 1201 W 5th St, Los Angeles, CA 90017, USA, (800) 227-1255

Vancouver Aquarium Nutshell: Charging that the Vancouver Aquarium in Vancouver, British Columbia, "continues to display and unsuccessfully breed two Icelandic Killer whales [orcas]," the Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period and LifeForce have called for a boycott of the aquarium until these wild caught whales are released back to the wild. LifeForce further sites inhumane conditions for other marine mammals at the park. **Called by:** Coalition for No Whales in Captivity, Period, Annelise Sorg, Director, 8636 Granville St, Vancouver, BC V6P 5A1, Canada, (604) 266-3900; LifeForce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; **Company:** Parks Board Commissioners, 2099 Beach Ave, Vancouver, BC V6G 1Z4, Canada

Veal Nutshell: Veal calves are cruelly raised in small, cramped pens, charges The Humane Farming Association (HFA). **Called by:** The Humane Farming Association, 1550 California St, San Francisco, CA 94109, USA, (415) 771-CALF; **Companies:** for a list of veal producers, contact HFA.

Wal-Mart Nutshell: Boycott organizers charge Wal-Mart with predatory practices, including unfair labor practices, exploitation of third-world labor, environmental destruction at construction sites for new stores, and the destruction of local economies. **Called by:** Save A County — Boycott Wal-Mart, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507; **Company:** Wal-Mart, 702 8th St, Beatonville, AR 72716, USA, (501) 273-4000

Warner-Lambert Nutshell: Warner-Lambert, maker of Listerine, and many other consumer products, has a history of sponsorship of television programming that promotes sex, violence and profanity, including the ABC series, *NYPD Blue*, reports the American Family Association (AFA). **Called by:** AFA, PO Drawer 2440, Tupelo, MS 38803, USA, (601) 844-5036; **Company:** Melvin R. Goodes, Chairman, Warner-Lambert Company, 201 Tabor Rd, Morris Plains, NJ 07950, USA, (800) 223-0182

West Edmonton Mall Nutshell: Boycott organizers are opposing the captivity of marine mammals in the West Edmonton Mall, a mega-mall with a marine theme park and carnival rides outside Edmonton, Alberta.

Called by: LifeForce, Box 3117, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, Canada, (604) 669-HOPE; **Company:** Ghermezian Brothers, Owners, West Edmonton Mall, Suite 3000, 8770 170th St., Edmonton, AB T5T 4M2, Canada

Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific Nutshell: Weyerhaeuser & Georgia Pacific (GP) import endangered tropical hardwoods, which also endangers numerous habitats and indigenous peoples, charges Rainforest Action Network (RAN). **Called by:** RAN, 450 Sansome Street, #700, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA, (415) 398-4404; **Companies:** John W. Creighton, Jr., Pres., Weyerhaeuser Corp., Tacoma, WA 98477; T. Marshall Hahn, CEO, GP Company, 133 Peachtree Street NE, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA, (404) 521-4000

Wholesome & Hearty Foods Nutshell: Wholesome & Hearty Foods (WHF), makers of GardenBurgers, uses NORPAC Food Sales, Inc. as one of its brokers, which leads to the enhanced profitability of NORPAC Foods [see NORPAC listing], a company involved in a farm labor dispute, reports Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (PCUN). **Called by:** PCUN, 300 Young St, Woodburn, OR 97071, USA, (503) 982-0243; **Company:** Paul Wenner, Founder, WHF, 975 SE Sandy Blvd, Portland, OR 97214, USA, (503) 238-0109

Wisconsin Nutshell: The State of Wisconsin has passed the most sweeping legislation gutting the welfare safety net for the poor, converting assistance to the poor to corporate subsidies, creating slave labor, and eliminating the guarantee that people in need of economic assistance will be able to get any, reports the Welfare Rights Committee (WRC). WRC has called for a boycott of all conventions and tourism in Wisconsin, and all products and services produced in Wisconsin. **Called:** WRC, 310 E. 38th St, Minneapolis, MN 55409, USA, (612) 822-8020; Welfare Warriors, 2711 W Michigan, Milwaukee, WI 53208, USA, (414) 342-6662; **Companies:** Governor Tommy Thompson, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison, WI 53702, USA, (608) 266-1212; Wisconsin Department of Tourism, (800) 372-2737; for a list of effected companies, contact the Welfare Rights Committee.

Yukon Territory Nutshell: The territorial government is proceeding with its plan to kill wolves, reports the International Society for Animal Rights (ISAR). **Called by:** ISAR, 421 South State St, Clarks Summit, PA 18411, USA, (717) 586-2200; In Defense of Animals, 816 West Francisco Blvd., San Rafael, CA 94901, USA, (415) 388-9641; **Company:** Honourable John Ostachek, Government Leader, Yukon Territorial Government, Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2O6, Canada, (403) 667-5603; Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon, #203-208 Main St, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2A9, Canada, (403) 668-3331 ✓\$

THE PRODUCTS THEY MAKE

What follows is a listing of products, by brand name, which are produced by companies or regions listed under ON-GOING BOYCOTTS, beginning on page 38. Products are separated alphabetically into categories based on the type of product. The letter code to the right of each product listing refers to the boycotted company which produces the product. A legend of these company codes appears on page 50. The intent of this section is to facilitate the consumer's ability to support any particular boycott by allowing the consumer to easily identify the products made by boycott targets. It is not intended to endorse the boycott of any particular product. Please see ON-GOING BOYCOTTS (page 38) for reasons behind the boycott of any particular product.

appliances		Republic Federal Savings & Loan	WYH	building materials	
Braun		Weyerhaeuser Mortgage Co.	WYH	Georgia-Pacific	GP
bakery		bath products		Lykes Timber, Mulch & Fence Posts	LBI
Break Cake sweet goods	AB	Aveeno	SCJ	Weyerhaeuser	WYH
Bun Length	PM	Fisher Price bath products	SCJ	cameras	
Colonial breads	AB	bedding		Nikon	MTU
Duncan Hines	P&G	Comforel	DPT	candy	
Entenmann's	PM	beer		Adams gum	WLC
Frihofer's	PM	Anheuser	AB	Baby Ruth	RJR
General Foods	PM	Blatz	GHB	Beemans gum	WLC
Grant's Farm breads	AB	Blitz Weinhard	GHB	Bit O Honey	NES
Lender's bagels	PM	Bud Dry	AB	Bonkers	RJR
Orowheat breads	PM	Bud Light	AB	Breathsavers	RJR
The Huntley & Palmer	RJR	Budweiser	AB	Bubaloo gum	WLC
baking		Busch	AB	Bubble Yum	RJR
Bakers chocolate	PM	Carlsberg	AB	Bubblicious	WLC
Calumet	PM	Carling Black Label	GHB	Butterfinger	RJR
Country Kitchen molasses	PM	Colt 45	GHB	Caramel	PM
Davis baking powder	RJR	Coors	ACB	Carefree gum	RJR
Diamond Walnuts	DWG	Coors Cutter	ACB	Certs	WLC
Fleischmann's margarine	GEF	Coors Dry	ACB	Charleston Chew	RJR
Karo corn syrup	GEF	Coors Light	ACB	Chiclets	WLC
Nutrasweet	MST	Dos Equis	RJR	Chuckles	RJR
Nestle Toll House Morsels	NES	Elephant Malt	AB	Chunky	NES
Peter's Candy Making Products	NES	George Killian's Red	ACB	Clorets breath mints	WLC
Quaker corn meal	GEF	Henry Weinhard's	GHB	Confeti	PM
Rapidrise	RJR	King Cobra malt liquor	AB	Dentyne	WLC
baking mixes		Kingsbury	GHB	Dynamints	WLC
Duncan Hines	P&G	Kirin	MTU	Freshen-up gum	WLC
Kraft	PM	Leinenkugel	PM	Goobers	NES
Pillsbury	GCG	Lite	PM	Kraft	PM
banks		Lowenbrau	PM	Licorice Nips	RJR
Bank of California	MTU	Magnum	PM	Lifesavers	RJR
Barnett Bank	LBI	Meister Brau	PM	Mellow	PM
Crestar Financial Corp	same	Michelob	AB	Nestlé bars - assorted	NES
First Florida Bank	LBI	Mickey's Malt Liquor	GHB	Nestlé Crunch	GEF
Home Savings	same	Miller	PM	Oh Henry!	NES
Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK	Miller Genuine Draft	PM	Pierson's candies	RJR
		Milwaukee's Best	PM	Pom Poms	RJR
		Moosehead	RJR	Pop Rocks	PM
		Munich Oktoberfest	PM	Raisinets	NES
		Natural Light	AB	Toblerone chocolates	PM
		O'Doul's non-alcoholic	AB	Trident chewing gum	WLC
		Old Style	GHB	Wacky Fruit	RJR
		Rainier	GHB	canned fruit	
		Red, White & Blue	GHB	Del Monte	RJR
		Schmidt	GHB	FLAV-R-PAC	NRP
		Special Export	GHB	Libby's	NES
		St. Ide's	GHB	Northland	CRN
		breakfast drinks		Ocean Spray	CRN
		Cain's tea	NES	Santiam	NRP
		Fruit Tea	PM	canned meat	
		Instant High Point	P&G	Deviled Spam	HRM
		Postum	PM	Libby's	NES
		Tang	PM	Spam	HRM
		broadcast media		Trenton	NES
		Disney	same	canned milk	
		Rush Limbaugh sponsors	same		

Carnation brands	NES	Bulls Eye	PM	Premium	RJR
canned sauces		Cain's condiments & spices	NES	Ritz	RJR
Libby's	NES	Catalina dressings	PM	Sunshine brand	AMB
canned vegetables		Classic Herb dressing	PM	Wheatworth	RJR
Contadina tomato products	NES	Condimix: Sofrito, Recaito	NES	credit	
Del Monte	RJR	Conzelo	PM	American Express	AMX
FLAV-R-PAC	NRP	Cross & Blackwell	NES	Barnett Bank	LBI
Libby's	NES	Del Monte	RJR	Chemical Bank	MHT
Santiam	NRP	General Foods	PM	Manufacturers Hanover Trust	MHT
carpets		Good Seasons	RJR	Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK
Monsanto Wear-Dated	MST	Grey Poupon Dijon	AHP	Optima	AMX
cereal		Gulden's Mustard	PM	cruise lines	
Cream of Wheat	RJR	Kraft	GEF	Lykes Steamship Line	LBI
Cremerie Triple Cream	PM	Kraft salad dressings	PM	dairy	
Croonchy Star	PM	Log Cabin syrup	PM	Baker's Blend spread	RJR
Frosted Rice Krinkles	PM	Makin' Cajun	PM	Blue Bonnet	RJR
General Foods brands	PM	Miracle Whip	PM	Breakstone's	PM
Nabisco Fruit Wheats	RJR	Old Smokehouse sauces	HRM	Breyers	PM
Nabisco Raison Bran	RJR	Ortega	RJR	Carousel	PM
Post brands	PM	Polaner jams & jellies	AHP	Casino	PM
Shredded Wheat	RJR	Regina wine vinegars	RJR	Cheese Whip	PM
clothing		Seven Seas	PM	Cheez Whiz	PM
Brittania	LSC	Thick 'n Spicy	PM	Chiffon	PM
Columbia Sportswear	same	Thousand Island	PM	Churny	PM
Dockers	LSC	Vermont Maid syrup	RJR	Coon	PM
Levi's	LSC	Viva	PM	Countryside Spread	PM
Officer Corps	LSC	Wright's liquid smoke	RJR	Cracker Barrel	PM
coffee		conventions & tourism		Fleischmann's	RJR
Brim	PM	Bodega Bay Lodge	LAF	Hagan-Daz	GGG
Butter-Nutt	CCC	Busch Gardens	AB	Jersey Maid	PM
Cain's	NES	Cypress Gardens	AB	Knudsen	PM
Chase & Sanborn	NES	Disney resorts	same	Kraft	PM
Coffeemate Non-Dairy Creamer	NES	Half Moon Bay Lodge	LAF	Land O' Lakes	same
Coffeetwin	PM	Ireland	same	Light n' Lively	PM
Folgers	P&G	Lafayette Park Hotel	LAF	Parkay	PM
General Foods International	PM	Montana	MT	Party Time	PM
Gevalia	PM	Monterey Plaza Hotel	LAF	Philadelphia Cream Cheese	PM
Hag	PM	Napa Valley Lodge	LAF	Polly-O	PM
Hills Brothers	NES	Norway	NWY	Red Rooster	PM
Maryland Club	CCC	Omni Hotels	same	Sealtest	PM
Master Blend	PM	Pennsylvania Dutch Country	same	Select-A-Size	PM
Maxim	PM	Puerto Rico	same	Stay 'n Shape	PM
Maxwell House	PM	Santa Fe Hotel & Casino	same	Temp Tee	PM
MJB coffee & tea	NES	Sea World	AB	Velveeta	PM
Nescafe	NES	Stanford Park Hotel	LAF	dairy substitutes	
Sanka	PM	Vancouver Aquarium	same	AlmondMylk	WHF
Starbucks bottled coffee drinks	same	Wisconsin	same	AlmondCheeze	WHF
Sunrise Instant Coffee with Chicory	NES	Yukon Territory	same	deodorants	
Yuban	PM	cooking oil		Dry Idea	GLT
colleges & universities		Crisco	P&G	Imagine Body Spray	GLT
Carnegie Mellon University	same	E-Z Chef	PM	Right Guard	GLT
condiments		Planters	RJR	Secret	P&G
A-1	RJR	Puritan	P&G	Soft & Dry	GLT
Brer Rabbit syrup & molasses	RJR	cooking sprays		Sure	P&G
Bull's-Eye	PM	Pam	NES	department stores	
		cosmetics		Bon-Ton	same
		Cover Girl	P&G	Gimbles	BAT
		Lancôme	NES	Lerner New York	same
		Warner Cosmetics	NES	Marshall Field	BAT
		crackers		Saks Fifth Avenue	BAT
		Classic	RJR		
		Nabisco	RJR		

desserts					Venizia	P&G
Bird's	PM	Burger King	GGG		frozen dinners	
Birds Eye	PM	Burger King	BEF		A La Carte	PM
Cool Whip	PM	Hardee's	BAT		Applause	PM
Crystal Light	PM	KFC	PPC		Birds Eye	PM
D-Zerta	PM	McDonalds	McD		Bluebox	PM
Dream Whip	PM	McDonalds	BEF		Culinova	PM
Foremost	PM	McDonalds	GEF		Entre De-Light	HRM
Frusen Gladje	PM	Pizza Hut	PPC		Fresh Creations	PM
General Foods	PM	Pizza Hut	same		Golden Lite	HRM
Hydrox	AMB	Round Table Pizza	same		Hearty Helpings	HRM
Jell-o	PM	Taco Bell	PPC		Hormel	HRM
Minute Tapioca	PM	feminine products			Jenos	GGG
My*T*Fine	RJR	Always	P&G		Kraft Entrees	PM
Nabisco	RJR	Confidets Beltless Maxi Pad	SPC		Lean Cuisine	NES
Polar Bar	PM	Confidets Sanitary Napkins	SPC		Ronzoni	PM
Royal	RJR	fibers			Stouffer's Dinner Supreme	NES
Stater Bros.	PM	Antron	DPT		Stouffer's Entrees	NES
diapers		Coran	DPT		Surepac Tater Dogs	HRM
Albertsons	WYH	Dacron	DPT		The Budget Gourmet	PM
Attends	P&G	Lycra	DPT		Tombstone pizza	PM
Baby Scott Diapers	SPC	Nomex	DPT		Totinos	GGG
Circle Soopers	WYH	Tyvek	DPT		Velveeta shells & cheese	PM
City Markets	WYH	financial services			frozen foods	
Diaper Doublers Insert Pads	WYH	The Boston Company	MBK		Lender's Bagels	PM
Dillon	WYH	CNA Financial	LRD		Pillsbury	GGG
Florida Choice	WYH	Crestar Financial Corp	same		frozen fruit	
Food Lion	WYH	Dreyfus Corporation	MBK		FLAV-R-PAC	NRP
K-Mart Fitt 'ems	WYH	GNA Corpoation	WYH		Northland	CRN
Krogers	WYH	Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK		Ocean Spray	CRN
Luvs	P&G	Shearson Lehman	AMX		frozen juice	
Pampers	P&G	Weyerhaeuser Financial Services	WYH		Citrus Hill juices	P&G
Safeway Truly Fine	WYH	fish			FLAV-R-PAC	NRP
Smiles Diapers	WYH	Farm Fresh Catfish	HRM		Florida Gold Citrus	LBi
Toys 'R' Us	WYH	Farm-Raised Fish	FRF		Hawaiian Punch	RJR
dinner mixes		food service			Minute Maid juices & ades	CCC
Oven Fry	PM	Carnation	NES		Ocean Spray	CRN
Shake 'n Bake	PM	Kraft	PM		Texsun	P&G
Stove Top	PM	LJ Minor Corporation	NES		Winter Hill	P&G
drink mixes		footwear			frozen meat & fish	
Nestea	NES	adidas	same		Hormel	HRM
Nestlé Quick	NES	Florsheim	same		Louis Kemp	PM
drinks, other		fragrances			frozen vegetables	
MAX energy drink	CCC	Ambre Solaire	NES		Americana Recipe	PM
electronics		California	P&G		Birds Eye	PM
Mitsubishi Electronics	MTU	Cacharel	NES		Blue Ribbon	PM
eye care		Drakkar Noir	NES		Farm Fresh	PM
Alcon Labs	NES	Gloria Vanderbuilt	NES		FLAV-R-PAC	NRP
family planning		Guy Laroche	NES		Green Giant	GGG
Clearblue	AHP	Helena Rubenstein	NES		Speas Farms	P&G
Clearplan	AHP	Hugo Boss	P&G		Tender Leaf	P&G
e.p.t. Plus pregnancy test	WLC	Incognito	P&G		Tiny Taters	PM
Semicid	AHP	Laura Biagiotti-Roma	P&G		Vegetable Classics	RJR
Today contraceptives	AHP	le Jardin	P&G		fruit	
fast food (see also: restaurants)		Navy	P&G		California table grapes	GRP
		Old Spice	P&G		cranberries	CRN
		Ralph Lauren	NES		fruit drinks	
		Toujours Moi	P&G			

Bright and Early	CCC	household paper		Ultra Yes	DOW
Hi-C	CCC			Vivid Bleach	DOW
Ocean Spray	CRN	Angel Soft toilet tissue	GP	Woolite Rug & Upholstery Cleaners	AHP
fruit juice		Banner	P&G	lighter fluid	
Citrus Hill	P&G	Bounty	P&G	Gulf Lite	AHP
Del Monte	RJR	Charmin	P&G	Kwik Lite	AHP
Five Alive	CCC	Cormatic toilet tissue	GP	Wizard Charcoal Lighter	AHP
Florida Gold Citrus	LBI	Coronet napkins	GP		
Hawaiian Punch	RJR	Delta towels	GP	meat	
Libby's	NES	Handi-Wrap	DOW	all beef	BEF
Libby's Juicy Juice	NES	SarHudson napkins	GP	Hormel Super Select Fresh Pork	HRM
Minute Maid	CCC	MD toilet tissue	GP	Lykes Meats	LBI
Ocean Spray	CRN	Mr. Big toilet tissue	GP	McKinley Pack	HRM
Sunkist	RJR	Mr. Big towels	P&G	veal	same
Sunny Delight	P&G	Puffs	DOW	meat substitutes	
Wyler's	PM	Saran Wrap	GP		
		Soft Ply napkins	GP	GardenBurger	WHF
fungicides		Sparkle towels	P&G	GardenSausage	WHF
Benlate	DPT	White Cloud	DOW	GardenDog	WHF
Benomyl	DPT	Ziploc Bags		GardenVeggie	WHF
Carbendazim	DPT	infant formula		GardenMexi	WHF
		Similac	GEF	GardenSteak	WHF
gold		insecticides		GardenVegan	WHF
gold	GOLD	Antrol	AHP	Harvest Burgers	GEF
guns & hunting gear		Black Flag	AHP	motor vehicles	
Browning	same	Dursban	DOW	Ford	FMC
		Holiday	AHP	Lincoln	FMC
hair care		Off insect repellent	SCJ	Mercury	FMC
Agree	SCJ	Raid	SCJ	Mitsubishi Motors	MTU
Clarion	P&G	Snarol	AHP	movies	
Cover Girl	P&G	insurance		Disney	same
Halsa	SCJ	Continental Casualty	LRD	movie theatres	
Head & Shoulders	P&G	laundry & cleaning		Loews	LRD
Ivory	P&G	Aerowax	AHP	non-prescription medicines	
Lift	P&G	Biz bleach	P&G	Advil	AHP
Mink Difference	GLT	Bold	P&G	Ambien	MST
Pantene	P&G	Bounce	P&G	Anacin	AHP
Permasoft	DOW	Cascade	P&G	Anbesol	AHP
Performing Preference	NES	Cheer	P&G	Arthritis Pain Formula	AHP
Pert	P&G	Comet	P&G	Benadryl	WLC
Prell	P&G	Dash	P&G	Benylin cough syrup	WLC
Rain Tree	P&G	Dawn	P&G	Bisodol	AHP
Silkience	GLT	Dependo	AHP	Bromo Seltzer	WLC
Studio Line	NES	Dow Bthroom Cleaner	DOW	Bromatapp	HRP
Style	DOW	Downy	P&G	Caladryl	WLC
Tame	GLT	Dreft	P&G	Cepacol	DOW
The Dry Look	GLT	Easy-Off	AHP	Cepastat	DOW
Toni Home Perms	GLT	Era	P&G	Citrucel	DOW
Vidal Sassoon	P&G	Gain	P&G	Daypro	MST
White Rain	GLT	Glass Plus	DOW	Delbrox	DOW
hardware		Ivory	P&G	Dermoplast	AHP
Master Lock	AMB	Joy	P&G	Doxylamine Succinate	HRP
health aids		Mr. Clean	P&G	Dramamine	P&G
Myadec vitamins	WLC	Old English Furniture Care	AHP	Dristan	AHP
		Oxydol	P&G	Gaviscon	DOW
hotels & resorts		Sani-Flush	AHP	Gly-oxide	DOW
Disney	same	Smart Scrub	DOW	Hall's cough drpos	WLC
Holiday Inn	same	Solo	P&G	Icy Hot rub	P&G
Loews	LRD	Spic & Span	P&G	Lice-Enz Foam Kit	HRP
		Spray 'N Wash	DOW	Medi-Flu	WLC
		Tegon	PM	Mediquell cough tablets	WLC
		Tide	P&G		
		Top Job	P&G		

Metamucil	P&G	Daishowa	DAI	Chicken By George	HRM
Micronazol Creme	HRP	Elite	DAI	Holly Farms	THF
Momentum	AHP			Holly Farms	IRF
Nicorette	DOW	paper products		Jennie-O	HRM
Norhistamine	DOW			Louis Rich	PM
Norwich Aspirin	P&G	Champion International	same	Perdue	PRD
NyQuil	P&G	Daishowa paper	DAI	Tyson	THF
Os-Cal	DOW	Scott paper (UK & Canada)	BCF	powdered milk	
Parke-Davis Pharmaceuticals	WLC			Carnation brands	NES
Pepto-Bismol	P&G	peanut butter			
Percogesic	P&G	Jif	P&G	prepared foods	
Preparation H	AHP			Chef Boyardee	AHP
Primatene	AHP	periodicals		Dennison's Chili	AHP
Quiet World	AHP	Better Homes and Gardens	MDD	Dinty Moore	HRM
Remegel antacid	WLC	Cosmopolitan	MDD	Hormel	HRM
Riopan	AHP	Family Circle	MDD	Luck's Country Style Beans	AHP
Roloids	WLC	McCall's	MDD	Mary Kitchen	HRM
Sinex	P&G	Miami Herald	DNA	Ortega	RJR
Sinutabs	WLC	Newsweek	MDD	Ranch Style Beans	AHP
Sleepeze	AHP	People Magazine	MDD	processed meat	
Tolnaftate Soin	HRP	Playboy	MDD	Black Label ham	HRM
Trendar	AHP	Seattle Times	BCF	Burgermeister Salami	HRM
Tucks medicated pads	WLC	Sports Illustrated	MDD	Cure 81 ham	HRM
Vick's cough & cold products	P&G	TV Guide	MDD	Curmaster ham	HRM
Viomed	AHP	The New York Times	BCF	Di Lusso Genoa	HRM
nuts		The New York Times	same	Dubuque meat products	HRM
Diamond	DWG	Time Magazine	MDD	EXL ham	HRM
Fisher	P&G	US News & World Report	MDD	Homeland Salami	HRM
Planters	RJR	USA Today	BCF	HoneyBaked Ham	HBH
office supplies		USA Today	DNA	Hormel luncheon meats	HRM
Cardigan paper	GP	Vancouver Sun	BCF	Hormel Pepperoni	HRM
Champion Paper	same	Wall Street Journal	BCF	Hormel prepared sausages	HRM
Flair	GLT	Women's Day	MDD	Hormel Salami	HRM
Hopper paper	GP	personal care		Leoni Brand Pepperoni	HRM
Liquid Paper	GLT	Fresh Wipes	SPC	Light & Lean Deli	HRM
Paper Mate	GLT	Q-Tips Thermometers	AHP	Lumber Jack Beef Roll	HRM
Swingline	AMB	pet foods		Lykes Meats	LBI
oral care		Alpo	GGG	Old Smokehouse Thuringer	HRM
Anusol ointment	WLC	Butcher Bones	RJR	Old Tyme Sausage	HRM
Benzodent	P&G	Dr. Ballard's dog foods	NES	Oscar Meyer	PM
Chloraseptic	P&G	Friskies Buffet	NES	Primissimo ham	HRM
Complete	P&G	Mighty Dog	NES	Rosa Grande Pepperoni	HRM
Crest	P&G	Milkbones	RJR	Viking Cervelat Summer Sausage	HRM
Denquel	P&G	Rawhide Strips	RJR	real estate	
Efferdent	WLC	T.C. Biscuits	RJR	Lykes Shore Management	LBI
Effergrip	WLC	Tetra fish food & supplies	WLC	Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Co.	WYH
Fasteeth	P&G	petroleum products		regions products	
Fixodent	P&G	Amoco	AMC	China	same
Gleem	P&G	Conoco	DPT	Chinese made toys	TOY
Kleenite	P&G	Havoline	TEX	Colorado	CO
Listerine	WLC	Jet	DPT	Norway	NWY
Listermint	WLC	Seca	DPT	Puerto Rico	same
Oral B	GLT	Texaco	TEX	Wisconsin	same
Scope	P&G	Union 76	UNC	Yukon Territory	same
organizations - charitable		UNOCAL	UNC	restaurants (see also: fast food)	
Make-A-Wish	same	pickled foods		Borel's	NES
The Nature Conservancy	TNC	Claussen	PM	Cheese Cellar	NES
paint		Steinfeld's products	STF	Chicago	NES
Dupont	DPT	poultry		Cracker Barrel	same
Lucite	DPT			Hardee's	BAT
paper bags				J.B. Winberie	NES

James Tavern	NES
John Q's	NES
One Nation	NES
Parker's Lighthouse	NES
Pier East	NES
Pier W	NES
Pizza Hut	PPC
Round Table Pizza	same
Rusty Scupper	NES
The Roxy	NES
The Whole Grain	NES
Top	NES
Vernon's	NES

retail stores

American Fare stores	KMT
Bargain Harold's	KMT
Builders Square home supply	KMT
Circle K Stores	same
Ernst Home & Garden Centers	EHG
Kmart	KMT
Mall of America (MN)	WEM
Music Plus	BBV
Musicland	same
Office Max	KMT
PACE warehouse stores	KMT
Pay Less drug stores	KMT
Pearl Vision Center	GGG
Safeway	same
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	same
Sound Warehouse	BBV
Sports Authority	KMT
The Nature Company	TNC
Waldenbooks	KMT
West Edmonton Mall	WEM

rice & pasta

Contadina pastas & sauces	NES
General Foods	PM
Kraft	PM
Minute Rice	PM
MJB	NES
Ronzoni	PM
Suzy Wan	PM

seasonings & buillion

Maggi	NES
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shaving products

Atra	GLT
Daisy	GLT
Edge	SCJ
Face Saver	GLT
Foamy Shaving Cream	GLT
Gillette Swival	GLT
Good News	GLT
Noxema	P&G
Personal Touch lady's razor	WLC
Schick Super II	WLC
Sensor	GLT
Trac II	GLT
Tracer razors	WLC
Ultrex blades	WLC

skin care

Aapri	GLT
Bain de Soleil	P&G
Clear Complexion	AMB
Clearasil	P&G
Compound W	AHP
Corn Husker's body lotion	WLC
Curel	SCJ
Denorex	AHP
Jafrá	GLT
Lancôme	NES
Lubriderm lotion	WLC
Mergens lotion	AMB
Neet	AHP
Noxema	P&G
Oil of Olay	P&G
Plénitude	NES
Saxon	P&G
Soft Sense lotion	SCJ
Wondra	P&G

snacks

Baken-Ets	PPC
Barnum's Animal Crackers	RJR
Better Cheddars	RJR
Bonker!	RJR
Chee•tos	PPC
Cheez Links	PM
Clover Ridge	PM
Del Monte	RJR
Diamond nuts	DWG
Doritos	PPC
Eagle Brand snacks	AB
Franklin Crunch 'n Munch	AHP
Fritos	PPC
Fritos	GEF
Handi-Snacks	PM
Jiffy Pop popcorn	AHP
Lays	PPC
Mohawk	PM
Planters	RJR
Pringles	P&G
Ruffles	PPC
Santitas	PPC
Sun Chips	PPC
Tostitos	PPC
Yum-Yums	AMB

soap

Camay	P&G
Clear Complexion	AMB
Coast	P&G
Ivory	P&G
Kirk's castile	P&G
Lava	P&G
Safeguard	P&G
Zest	P&G

soft drinks

Arizona Iced Tea	GHB
Calistoga	NES
Caribbean Cooler	PM
Celestial Seasonings Iced Tea	NES
Coca-Cola	CCC
Coca-Cola Classic	CCC
Coca-Cola Classic	GEF

COMPANY LEGEND

AB	Anheuser-Busch	FRF	Farm-Raised Fish	MTU	Mitsubishi
ACB	Coors	GEF	Genetically Engineered Foods	MXM	Redwood products/Maxxam
AHP	American Home Products	GGG	Green Giant/Grand Metropolitan	NES	Nestlé
AMB	American Brands (Tobacco)	GHB	G. Heilman Brewing Co.	NRP	NORPAC
AMC	Amoco Corporation	GLT	Gillette	NWY	Norway
AMX	American Express	GOLD	Gold	P&G	Procter & Gamble
BAT	British American (Tobacco)	GP	Georgia-Pacific	PPC	PepsiCo
BCF	British Columbia Forest Products	GRP	Grapes	PM	Philip Morris (see also Tobacco)
BEF	Beef	HBH	HoneyBaked Ham	PRD	Perdue
BGH	Bovine Growth Hormone	HD	Home Depot	RJR	RJ Reynolds (see also Tobacco)
CCC	Coca-Cola Company	HRM	Hormel	STF	Steinfeld's
CLX	Clorox	HRP	Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals	TEX	Texaco
CRN	Cranberries	IRF	Irradiated Foods	THF	Tyson/Holly Farms
DAI	Daishowa Paper	KMT	Kmart	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
DNA	Detroit Newspapers	LAF	Lafayette Park Hotel	TOB	Tobacco Subsidiaries
DOW	Dow Chemical	LBI	Lykes Brothers, Inc	TOY	Toycott
DPT	DuPont	LLB	L. L. Bean	TUNA	Tuna Boycott
DWG	Diamond Walnut Growers	LRD	Lorillard (Tobacco)	TWN	Taiwan
EHG	Ernst Home & Garden Centers	LSC	Levi Strauss & Co.	UNC	UNOCAL
FMC	Ford Motor Company	MBK	Mellon Bank PSFS	UST	UST (Tobacco)
		McD	McDonalds	WEM	West Edmonton Mall
		MDD	Magazine Dirty Dozen	WHF	Wholesome & Hearty Foods
		MST	Monsanto	WLC	Warner-Lambert
		MT	Montana		

Country Foods	PM	Bailey's Irish Cream	GGG	3 Diamonds	MTU
Country Time	PM	Black Velvet	GGG	all "house" brands	TUNA
Crystal Light	PM	Bombay Dry Gin	GGG	Connell food service	TUNA
Crystal Pepsi	PPC	Dark Eyes Vodka	AMB	SYSCO	TUNA
Diet Coke	CCC	Gilbey's Gin	GGG		
Diet Mug Root Beer	PPC	J&B Scotch	GGG	utilities	
Diet Pepsi	PPC	Jim Beam bourbon	AMB		
Diet Slice	PPC	Jim Dandy	GGG	Lykes Energy	LBI
Diet Sun	PM	José Cuervo	GGG	Peoples Gas Company	LBI
Fanta	CCC	Popov Vodka	GGG		
Fresca	CCC	Smirnoff Vodka	GGG	vegetable juices	
Fruit Boxes	PM				
General Foods	PM	sporting goods			
Hawaiian Punch	RJR				
Hi-C sodas	CCC	adidas	same	(see Products on back page)	
Kool-Aid	PM	Browning	same		
Kool-Aid Koolbursts	same	High Impact line	DPT		
Kool-Aid Koolbursts	PM	Magnathin line	DPT		
La Croix Mineral Water	GHB	Magnum Prime Plus	DPT		
Mellow Yellow	CCC	Stren line	DPT		
Minute Maid	CCC				
Mountain Dew	PPC	sportswear			
Mr. Pibb	CCC				
Mug Root Beer	PPC	adidas	same		
Ocean Spray	CRN	Browning	same		
Orange Slice	PPC				
Pepsi	PPC	sweeteners			
Perrier Mineral Water	NES				
Ramblin Root Beer	CCC	Equal	MST		
Santiba	CCC	Nutrasweet	MST		
Saratoga	PM				
Sprite	CCC	transportation			
Strawberry Falls	PM				
Supri	PM	Alaska Airlines	same		
TAB	CCC	Harvey's/Cara Bus Lines	same		
Tang	PM	United Airlines	same		
		trust funds			
soup					
Maggi	NES	Mellon Bank PSFS	MBK		
		tuna			
spirits					
Absolut Vodka	GGG	3 Diamonds	TUNA		

Other Boycott Publications

Bunny Huggers' Gazette is a bi-monthly publication following the animal rights movement. It provides an extensive listing of on-going animal rights boycotts. Subscriptions are \$13/year (\$17.50 in Canada). Write to *Bunny Huggers' Gazette*, PO Box 601, Temple, TX 76503.

Label Letter, published bimonthly by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, maintains an on-going list of labor boycotts sanctioned by the AFL-CIO. For subscription information, write to *Label Letter*, Union Label & Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

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See Page 3 for Corporate Rates. Please allow up to 12 weeks for receipt of first issue. #13

(Products from page 51)

Libby's NES

watches

Bulova LRD

water - bottled

Aqua Libra GGG

Arrowhead NES

Calistoga NES

Cinzano GGG

Deer Park NES

Ice Mountain NES

La Croix Mineral Water GHB

Nemasket Spring Water CCC

Oasis NES

Ozarka NES

Perrier Mineral Water NES

Poland Spring Water NES

Utopia NES

Vittel NES

Zephyr Hills NES

wine

Almaden GGG

Barton & Guestier
Chateau Ste Michelle
Columbia Crest
Conn Creek
Christian Brothers
Farron Ridge
Heublein
Lancers
Villa Mt Eden
VM Whidby

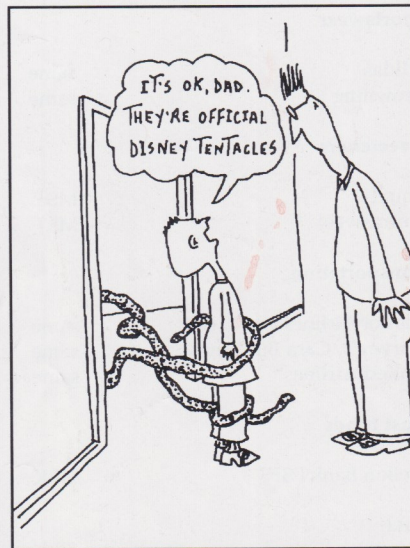
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GGG
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GGG
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Starane
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